



(Volume – I)

**Great Women
In
Islamic History**

Sikander Naqshbandi

(Volume – I)

Great Women In Islamic History

**Syed Sibte Sikander Naqvi Hanafi
Naqshbandi Mujaddidi**

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Volume I

(Ahl al-Bayt and Companions)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

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Author's Words

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُسْتَعِينُهُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِهِ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْهِ
وَنَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شُرُورِ أَنْفُسِنَا وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا مِنْ
يَهْدِيهِ اللَّهُ فَلَا مُضِلَّ لَهُ وَمِنْ يُضِلَّهُ فَلَا هَادِيَ لَهُ وَنَشْهَدُ أَنْ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَنَشْهَدُ أَنَّ سَيِّدَنَا وَسَدَنَّا وَنَبِيَّنَا
وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ
وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَبَارَكَ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا كَثِيرًا كَثِيرًا*
أَمَّا بَعْدُ

فَاعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

{ فَالَّذِينَ حَفِظْتُ لَهُنَّ الْغَيْبَ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ }

(Surah Al-Nisa - 34)

o righteous women are devoutly obedient,
guarding in [the husband's] absence what
Allah would have them guard.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ-

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

The first requirement of our being Muslims is that we love the Holy Essence of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Blessed instruction of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)!

{ لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ

وَوَالِدَتِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ }

None of you can be a believer until he should see more beloved than his father, children, and all other people.

(Sahih Bukhari, Muslim, Mishkout Sharif)

Nowadays, it is a common belief among non-Muslims and even among some Muslims that women are not given equal rights with men in Islam. They have to live a life of oppression and restrictions that paralyze their abilities. A large section of the Ummah is deprived of social and economic development. They believe that unless a woman works alongside a man unveiled, she

and society will not prosper. Women should also bear the responsibilities that Allah Almighty has placed on men. Some women also happily support this view and think they are getting rights. They do not understand that women's responsibilities are on their shoulders. To reinforce this view, she exemplified these Western women. They have Western standards and present it as if they have achieved all this by uncovering and competing with men. The goal of development is not for men to degrade women and for women to degrade men. Nor do we have to snatch rights from each other. Allah Almighty has determined the rights and the duties have chosen the right stated. All you need to do is follow them sincerely.

Today, for their golden future, all Muslim women, especially student girls, should follow the example of the personalities to whom Allah Almighty has given the glad tidings of paradise in their lives and their lives to the generations to come. Set an example so that our esteemed daughters, sisters, and mothers can follow in their footsteps and become the best and most successful believing women in society.

Today, in this age of moral degradation of Muslims, there is a need for such successful believing daughters who will enlighten the Muslim

Ummah and our society with the light of the radiant life of these Companions.

When we study the lives of the Companions, we see that they have made significant contributions in the religious, political, scientific, practical, and military fields.

In this book, an attempt has been made to preserve the living conditions of the eminent women whom we should make our torchbearers so that future generations may also know that our forefathers had high character and talented women. There has always been a supply. We do not need to look down on others. A nation that forgets its predecessors goes astray. By mentioning these great personalities, we have tried to find out how much our forefathers worked hard for the religion that has come down to us and how much suffering and oppression they have endured. We value these holy beings and this knowledge only by knowing their circumstances.

Finally, readers are kindly requested to let us know if they find any errors while reading this book.

All the virtues in this book are the result of the gift of Allah Almighty, the love of His Beloved Prophet (ﷺ), and the compassion of my mentor Shaykh-e-Tariqat Prof. Dr. Hafiz Munir Ahmad Khan (Damat Barakatahu) and the shortcomings are due to my

deficiency. We ask Allah Almighty to bless us and give us a proper understanding of the religion and the Companions. May Allah grant us the ability to follow and make this book a treasure for us in the Hereafter. Furthermore, it gives this book the ability to understand and inspire others. Amen

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ ۝

(Surah Hud. 88)

And my success is not through Allah. Upon Him, I have relied, and to Him, I return.

Seeking for Duaa

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Foreword

Hazrat Prof. Dr. Hafiz Munir Ahmad Khan

(Damat Barakatahu)

The book "Great Women in Islamic History, Vol.1 is an excellent effort by our esteemed Sikander Naqshbandi. He has previously published books on a wide range of topics. He has lived in Canada for a long time and has been involved in Islamic services and promoting the Naqshbandi chain.

Given this, the book highlights women's services, which is very important, and by reading it, such feelings will be created in our women so that future generations can learn from them and celebrate their deeds. He first mentioned the women of Ahle-Bait, which is very important because all the services rendered by these women were done under the supervision of Rasool-e-Anwar (ﷺ), so these services were allowed according to Shariah.

After this, the services of companions are mentioned, some of which have been done in the presence of The Prophet (ﷺ), and some may have been done later. In any case, they will all be within the realm of Shariah so that no one can object to these services.

May Allah Almighty accept this effort of Sikandar Naqshbandi in His court and make it a source of salvation in the hereafter. Amen

Prof. Dr. Hafiz Munir Ahmad Khan

Dean Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of Sindh, Pakistan

DUAA

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ وَحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ وَالْعَمَلَ الَّذِي

يُبَلِّغُنِي حُبَّكَ ۝ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ حُبَّكَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ نَفْسِي

وَمَالِي وَأَهْلِي وَمِنْ الْمَاءِ الْبَارِدِ *

O Allah! I ask for Your love and the love of Your loved ones. And I want the help of an action that will lead me to Your love. O Allah! So, make Your love from my life and property and family and make me more favorite than cold water.

(Jami 'al-Tirmidhi)

Hazrat Jafar Sadiq (ra) said:

Avoid the company of five people:

The liar, the miser, the coward,

the fool, the wicked.

Before the mission of Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as)

Hazrat Hajar (as) was the daughter of the Pharaoh of Egypt. In Hebrew, "Hagar" means stranger and estrangement, which is called Hagar. Some historians believe that "Hajar" in Arabic means separation, which is the same as Hagar. Hazrat Hagar (as) separated from her father and her homeland, Egypt, and migrated to join Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).

The association with a great Prophet had the effect that the daughter of a king, brought up in the cradle of luxury, walked on expensive carpets, and wore expensive clothes, was like a pharaoh. Who was not even familiar with the name of pain and suffering, and who did not even know the pain of being pricked by a thorn in the sole? Whose childhood was spent playing with jewels, in front of which there was a pile of blessings. She will prove to be such a patient and grateful, such a faithful wife, such a steadfast and God-loving mother that the wives and mothers of the whole world can be proud of her. By the way, history is full of stories of princesses and ruling women, but in front of their qualities and attributes, the qualities of all women seem to be trifles. As soon as she married a dervish prophet like Hazrat Ibrahim (AS), she completely forgot her old life and never wished for this luxurious life again, but kept her head in submission to the will of Allah at

every step. When she received the command to separate from her husband and live in a lonely and desolate desert, she immediately bowed her head before hearing this command of Allah. Relying on Allah Almighty, she prepared to live alone in this wilderness with her little son. She became busy raising her son with great patience and perseverance. When the fruit of her labor was played in front of her, she could recognize the coolness of the eyes and the peace of the heart, so she was ordered to sacrifice him in the way of Allah. Can any mother in the world pass this challenging test? The afflicted mother did not give up and passed the test with patience. This was the training of a mother who raised her son through immense suffering.

Hazrat Ismail (AS) was born in Canaan from the womb of Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as), the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS). Allah ordered Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) to leave his wife and child in the desert of Makkah. At that time, Makkah was a piece of the most barren land of the Arabian desert. Where there was nothing but dunes. The title of Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) "Umm al-Arab" and the title of Makkah "Umm Al-Qura" became famous.

When Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.) said to Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) that I am going to leave you in the desert of Makkah, she (as) only asked this! Are you doing this by Allah's command?

Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) said! Indeed, this action of mine complies with my Lord's order. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) returned from there and reached the top of a village where his son and wife had disappeared. He raised both his hands facing them and prayed.

رَبَّنَا إِنِّي أَسْكَنْتُ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي بِوَادٍ غَيْرِ ذِي زَرْعٍ عِنْدَ بَيْتِكَ الْمُحَرَّمِ رَبَّنَا
لِيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ فَاجْعَلْ أَفْئِدَةً مِنَ النَّاسِ تَهْوِي إِلَيْهِمْ وَارْزُقْهُمْ مِنْ
الشَّجَرَاتِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَشْكُرُونَ ()

"O our Lord! I have made some of my offspring to dwell in an uncultivable valley by Your Sacred House (the Kabah at Makkah); in order, O our Lord, that they may perform As-Salat (Iqamat-as-Salat), so fill some hearts among men with love towards them, and (O Allah) provide them with fruits so that they may give thanks. (37)

(Surah Ibrahim: 37)

Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) said! You will find me obedient in obeying the command of Allah. Hazrat Hajra (as) had a bag of dates and a water bottle. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) left his wife and infant son in the desert at the command of Allah. After a few days, Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) ran out of food, and the child began to suffer from thirst. The creative nature of the mother was set in motion in the form of indecisiveness. She started going round and round between Safa and Marwa hills to

take water and feed her child if she saw water somewhere. Between these cycles, she used to know the child. She walked seven rounds between the two hills, and when she saw the child, she saw water near him. She saw a water spring boiling from under the child's heels when she ran to the child.

Hazrat Gabriel (as) said!

Translation: "Do not fear or worry. Allah will not destroy you and your child—this place where you both live. The House of Allah is the destiny of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and his son Hazrat Ismail (AS) to build it. Therefore, Allah Almighty will not destroy this family.

Just as Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) showed obedience to Allah Almighty, in the same way, Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) also remained pleased with Allah Almighty, and Allah Almighty liked her act of indecisiveness so much that he blessed the pilgrims until the Day of Resurrection. And he made it obligatory to circumambulate between Safa and Marwah.

A few days later, a caravan passed through there. The caravans were surprised to see a water spring in this chattel desert. Hazrat Hajra (as) told them all the circumstances. The caravans were noble-minded people.

After listening to her words, they requested that you permit us to settle here. We will pay the usher

as water compensation. Hazrat Hajra (as) accepted their request, and that tribe settled there. The name of that tribe was Banu Jarham. Allah blessed their business, and it became a prosperous town. Those people greatly respected Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) and Hazrat Ismail (AS). Hazrat Ismail (AS) lived among this tribe and learned their language (Arabic).

Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) started rearing sheep and trading in their hair like the villagers. Allah blessed their trade, and Banu Jarham used to pay Usher to her. Her time was passing with ease and satisfaction. Because of the water, people from faraway areas also started settling here, and within a few years, this place became a considerable settlement.

Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) remembered Hazrat Hajra (as) and Hazrat Ismail (AS) often, but he used to act with restraint. There was some satisfaction in the heart that Allah gave them the good news that we would settle this desert with the descendants of Ismail (AS). He was anxious to see his son and wife after many years, so he set out to meet them where he left them many years ago. When he reached there, he saw that the barren desert had turned into a lush green settlement. He learned the whole situation from the people and met Hazrat Ismail (AS), but he could not recognize him. Then, he visited Hazrat Hajra's (as) house. Hazrat Hajra (as) saw him, greeted him, and told Hazrat

Ismail (AS) that this was your father. Hazrat Ismail (AS) also welcomed him and hugged him.

Once Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) came to meet Hazrat Ismail (AS), he was commanded in a dream: O Ibrahim (AS)! Sacrifice: He got up in the morning and sacrificed a camel. The second night saw the same dream; he got up and offered a camel again the following day. But on the third night, the same dream appeared again. He was shocked and started thinking about the dearest thing I should sacrifice in the way of Allah. When he thought about his son, he expressed it to him. Hazrat Ismail (AS) answered! Dad! You fulfill the order of Allah, God willing, you will find me patient.

Allah says:

فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ مَعَهُ السَّعْيَ قَالَ يَسُوبُ إِلَىٰ أَرَىٰ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ فَانْظُرْ مَاذَا تَرَىٰ
 قَالَ يَٰأَبَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ (٠) فَلَمَّا
 أَسْلَمَا وَتَلَّهُ لِلْجَبِينِ (٠) وَتَدَيَّنُهُ أَنْ يَكْبُرَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ (٠) قَدْ صَدَّقْتَ الرُّءْيَا إِنَّا
 كَذَٰلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ (٠) إِنَّ هَٰذَا لَهُوَ الْبَلَاءُ الْمُبِينُ (٠) وَتَدَيَّنُهُ
 بِذَبْحٍ عَظِيمٍ (٠) وَتَرَكَنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْأَخْرَيْنِ (٠) سَلَّمَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 (٠) كَذَٰلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ (٠)

And, when he (his son) was old enough to walk with him, he said: "O my son! I have seen in a dream that I am slaughtering you (offering you in sacrifice to Allah), so look what you think!" He said: "O my father! Do that which you are commanded, In-Sha' Allah (if Allah will), you shall find me of As-Sabirun (the

patient)." (102) Then when they had both submitted themselves (to the Will of Allah), and he had laid him prostrate on his forehead (or on the side of his forehead for slaughtering); (103) And We called out to him: "O Abraham! (104) You have fulfilled the dream!" Verily! Thus, We reward the Muhsineen (good-doers). (105) Verily, that indeed was a manifest trial. (106) And We ransomed him with a great sacrifice (i.e., كبش - a ram); (107) And We left for him (a goodly remembrance) among the later generations. (108) Salamun (peace) be upon Ibrahim (Abraham)!" (109) Thus, indeed do We reward the Muhsineen (good-doers). (110)

(Surah As-Safat; 102 - 110)

Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) reached Mina with Hazrat Ismail (AS). While walking, Satan tricked Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) into thinking that your husband was taking your son to be slaughtered. Hazrat Bibi Hajra (as) asked why he would kill his beloved son. Satan said that this is the order of Allah. Hazrat Hajra (as) said, "If this is Allah's command, then we submit to Him." So damn it, go away. On the way, Satan seduced Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) three times but failed.

On reaching Mina, Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) laid Hazrat Ismail (AS) on the ground and blindfolded him so that his father's compassion would not hinder the divine command. After that, he again put the

knife on his son's throat. But when he opened his eyes, he saw that instead of Hazrat Ismail (AS), a slaughtered ram was lying on the ground, and Hazrat Ismail (AS) was standing before him, smiling. Allah Almighty said it! O Ibrahim (AS), you made the dream come true. We reward the righteous for their good deeds in the same way. In memory of this event, Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Adha every year. All over the world, Muslims sacrifice animals, and pilgrims make sacrifices in Mina during Hajj.

Hazrat Ismail (AS) married a woman from the Banu Jarham tribe. Sometime after this marriage, Hazrat Hajra (as) died. According to Tarikh Tabari's narration, he was buried inside the Haram of Baitullah. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) used to visit his wife and son. When he came once, he did not find his son at home. When he asked his wife, he got the answer that he had gone out to look for livelihood. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) wondered how it was going. The daughter-in-law replied that she was in great distress and trouble and was suffering a lot. While leaving, Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) said that when he came, he would say my greetings and tell him to change the door frame. When Hazrat Ismail (AS) returned home, he saw the light of prophethood. He asked his wife if anyone had come. She said that an older man had come and told the whole story. Hazrat Ismail (AS) said that he was my father, and he advised me to divorce you, so I am

separating you. After that, Hazrat Ismail (AS) got married again. When Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) again came to meet his son, by chance, Hazrat Ismail (AS) was not at home that day either. He met Hazrat Ismail's (AS) second wife. As usual, he asked the new wife the same question: how is it going? She replied that thanks and in favor of Allah, a perfect life is going on; there is meat and water to drink. Then Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) prayed to them! O Allah! Bless their meat and water. While walking, he sends a message that if Ismail (AS) comes, tell him to guard his gate.

Once again, Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) came to meet his wife and child, and then the command of Allah came to rebuild the Kaaba. So, both father and son got busy building Kaaba together. They started the construction on the 1st of Duel-Qadah and completed it on the 25th of Duel-Qadah. Then the Almighty ordered to announce that they should come to perform Hajj to Bait Allah on foot and lean camels, covering a long distance.

Allah says in the Holy Quran!

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بَلَدًا آمِنًا وَارْزُقْ أَهْلَهُ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ مَنْ
ءَامَنَ مِنْهُمْ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ قَالَ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَأُمَتِّعُهُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ
أَضْطَرُّهُ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ النَّارِ وَبُئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ () وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ
الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ () رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا

مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ لَكَ وَإِنَّا مَنَاسِكُنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ () رَبَّنَا وَابْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِكَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ()

And (remember) when Ibrahim (AS) (Abraham) said, "My Lord, make this city (Makkah) a place of security and provide its people with fruits, such of them as believe in Allah and the Last Day." He (Allah) answered: "As for him who disbelieves, I shall leave him in contentment for a while, then I shall compel him to the torment of the Fire, and worst indeed is that destination!" (126) And (remember) when Ibrahim (AS) (Abraham) and (his son) Ismail (AS) (Ishmael) were raising the foundations of the House (the Kabah at Makkah), (saying), "Our Lord! Accept (this service) from us. Verily! You are the All-Hearer, the All-Knower." (127) "Our Lord! And make us submissive unto You and of our offspring a nation submissive unto You, and show us our Manasik (all the ceremonies of pilgrimage - Hajj and 'Umrah), and accept our repentance. Truly, You are the One Who accepts repentance, the Most Merciful. (128) "Our Lord! Send amongst them a Messenger of their own (and indeed Allah answered their invocation by sending Muhammad ﷺ), who shall recite unto them Your Verses and instruct them in the Book (this Qur'an) and Al-Hikmah (full knowledge of the Islamic laws and jurisprudence or wisdom or Prophethood), and purify them. Verily! You are the All-Mighty, the All-Wise." (129)

(Surat al-Baqarah: 126 - 129)

Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) requested Allah that my voice would not reach the people from this place. Allah Ta'ala said that your job is to call, and our job is to get the people. So, Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) called out to Allah's creation, and Allah sent his voice to the corners of the world. Today, even after centuries, millions of Muslims from all corners of the world reach the Kaaba every year and perform Hajj Baitullah. Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (ﷺ) flourished in this world from the generation of Hazrat Ismail (AS) in the descendants of Hazrat Hajra (as).

Hazrat Rehmat (RA)

Wife of Hazrat Ayub (AS)

Hazrat Rehmat (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Ayub (AS). Hazrat Ayub (AS) was one of the children of Hazrat Ishaq (AS). Hazrat Rehmat (RA) was the granddaughter of Hazrat Yusuf (AS). In some narrations, her name is also written as Laiya bint Yaqoob or Laiya bint Mansha bin Yaqoob.

Allama Ibn Asakar (ra) has mentioned that Hazrat Ayub (AS) lived in Syria. His place of worship was in Damascus's suburbs near the adjoining valley of Bethania. This area was known as Horan, where his Masjid, bathhouse, and fields were located. It has been reported in some narrations that Bethania's entire area, plains, and hills were in his possession. He also owned oxen, hundreds of camels, cows, and thousands of goats, along with shepherds. Allah gave Hazrat Ayyub (AS) unlimited wealth and children, but he never cared about wealth and property. He was always engaged in divine worship and remembrance. Hazrat Ayub (AS) was very kind and good and immensely helped people experiencing poverty. He helped orphans, widows, and the sick. Guests and travelers were highly respected. At the same time, he was very grateful to Allah Ta'ala.

His wife was highly grateful for the blessings of Allah Almighty and lived a prosperous life.

Whoever is thankful for the blessings of Allah Almighty, Allah Almighty increases his blessings and blesses him. Hazrat Laiya (as) was highly devoted to her husband and family and exceptionally cared for him. She was constantly engaged in divine remembrance and worship. Iblis Lain tried hard to attract him to the world but failed.

The Allah Almighty said! Oh, execrable! So, use all your devilish tactics, but you will not be able to mislead my servants.

Iblis said! When you have given him all the blessings in the world, why should he not always mention you? Allah gave Iblis his desired authority.

Iblis spread an epidemic and killed all the cattle of Hazrat Ayub (AS). Hazrat Ayub (AS) did not even have a wrinkle on his forehead, and he was busy in the worship and remembrance of Allah Ta'ala in the same way. Then he destroyed all the fields and grains of his (AS). Hazrat Ayub (AS) continued to engage in divine worship. One night, all the children of Hazrat Ayub (AS) were sleeping in a house when Iblis dropped the roof of the house on them, under which all the children were martyred. Hazrat Ayub (AS) said on the death of the children that these children were the trust of my Lord. He took them back. And he said I am grateful to you in every situation.

Now, Iblis used his last resort and made Hazrat Ayyub (AS) suffer from Jazam disease. His whole body was torn from place to place and was covered with worms. People hated coming to him. Hazrat Ayub (AS) built a shelter outside the city and started living there. His tongue used to mention Allah all the time. In these difficult situations, only one God's bond supported him, i.e., his wife Hazrat Rehmat (as). She devoted herself day and night to the service of her husband. She washed his wounds, bandaged them, and worked hard to support herself and her husband. She served her husband during his illness for 18 years. Everyone had abandoned him and stayed away from him because of his illness, but she supported him in all circumstances. One day, Satan appeared to her in the form of a doctor and told her that unless her husband ate pork and drank a cup of wine from it, his illness would not be cured. Hazrat Rehmat (as) provided these things and placed them in front of Hazrat Ayub (AS).

Hazrat Ayub (AS) said to his wife! O fool! He was cursed, Satan; you did not remember Allah and brought these forbidden things before me. You want to destroy my faith. If Allah heals me, I will give you a hundred lashes for this sin. Hazrat Bibi Rehmat (as) became ashamed, asked for forgiveness, and then got busy with her husband's service.

Once, the relatives of Hazrat Ayyub (AS) came to meet him for a formal visit, and when he was going back, he said that it was known that Hazrat Ayyub (AS) had committed some sin for which he was getting this punishment. When Hazrat Ayub (AS) came to know about this, he became profoundly saddened and anxious. He immediately fell into prostration and prayed to Allah! O Allah! O Lord! So, I am satisfied with how it is, but your friends have started saying something that hurts me a lot.

It is stated in the Holy Quran!

وَأَيُّوبَ إِذْ نَادَىٰ رَبَّهُ ۖ أَنِّي مَسَّنِيَ الضُّرُّ وَأَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ () فَاسْتَجَبْنَا لَهُ
فَكَشَفْنَا مَا بِهِ مِنْ ضُرٍّ ۖ وَآتَيْنَاهُ أَهْلَهُ وَمِثْلَهُمْ مَعَهُمْ رَحْمَةً ۖ مِّنْ عِنْدِنَا
وَذِكْرَىٰ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ()

And (remember) Ayyûb (Job), when he cried to his Lord: "Verily, distress has seized me, and You are the Most Merciful of all those who show mercy." (83) So, We answered his call, and We removed the distress that was on him, and We restored his family to him (that he had lost), and the like thereof along with them as a mercy from Ourselves and a Reminder for all who worship Us. (84)

(Surah Al-Anbiya: 83 - 84)

When the period of Allah's test was completed, the mercy of Allah was excited. Hazrat Gabriel (as) came down and said to Hazrat Ayyub (AS)! Hit your foot on the ground. A water fountain was released when he struck his foot on the ground. Gabriel (as) asked him to bathe with this water! When Hazrat Ayub (AS) was soaked in the water this spring, his disease disappeared immediately, and his body began to shine like silver. After he had recovered, it was decreed that he had sworn to give his wife a hundred lashes, collect a hundred broom straws, and throw them on his wife, and his oath would be fulfilled. Hazrat Ayub (AS) did the same, and both husband and wife started to live happily. Allah Almighty gave them wealth and children again.

Hazrat Asia bint Muzahim (RA)

Allah Almighty said in Quran!

وَضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا لِّلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا امْرَأَتِ فِرْعَوْنَ إِذْ قَالَتْ رَبِّ ائْتِنِي بِعِندَكَ
بَيْتًا فِى الْجَنَّةِ وَنَجِّنِي مِّنْ فِرْعَوْنَ وَعَمَلِهِ وَنَجِّنِي مِّنَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ()

And Allah has set forth an example for those who believe;
the wife of Firawn (Pharaoh), when she said: "My Lord!
Build for me a home with You in Paradise, and save me
from Firawn (Pharaoh) and his work, and save me from the
people who are Zalimun (polytheists, wrong-doers and
disbelievers in Allah).

(Surat al-Tahrim. 11)

Many of the men have been perfected, but only
two of the women have been perfected. Maryam
bint Imran (a) and Asia bint Muzahim (ra), the
wives of Pharaoh. (Tibrani)

Hazrat Asia bint Muzahim (RA) was the wife of
Pharaoh, who belonged to Bani Israel. Who have
been called in the Holy Qur'an as "مُرَاتِ فِرْعَوْنَ".
According to a hadith in Tirmidhi Sharif, the
Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), said four women are
enough for you to imitate, Maryam bint Imran,
Khadijah bint Khuwaylid, Fatimah (RA), daughter
of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) and Asia bint
Muzahim (RA), the wife of Pharaoh.

She had developed a relationship with Hazrat Musa (AS), and despite being a great queen, Allah allowed her to accept the true religion. Hazrat Musa (AS) was brought up under her shadow. Pharaoh was an oppressive king of Egypt who called himself God. Allah Ta'ala had given him the blessings of the whole world in abundance. But instead of being grateful to his Creator and Master, he was intoxicated with his power and wealth and claimed divinity. Once, his astrologers and priests told him that a boy would be born among the Israelites who would cause the downfall of you and your kingdom. Pharaoh ordered that every child born among the Israelites should be killed immediately. Because of this cruel order of Pharaoh, thousands of children were killed as soon as they were born.

Hazrat Musa (AS) was born in those days. His mother was afraid that Pharaoh would kill my child, too. She was worried that Allah Almighty put some idea in her heart that she should be thrown into the river Nile in a box. His mother did the same thing one day. She put him in a suitable box, called the name of Allah, and threw him into the river Nile. She sent her daughter Maryam (ra), the elder sister of Hazrat Musa (AS) behind him, to go and watch the ark where it goes. Because the mother of Hazrat Musa (AS) had received the good news that we will bring your child back to you, this will be our prophet and messenger, so the

mother's heart was a little satisfied that Allah would protect her innocent child. Hazrat Musa's (AS) sister kept walking along the bank of the river and saw that the ark was going towards Pharaoh's palace. This river used to pass through the middle of Pharaoh's palace. When the ark entered the Pharaoh's palace, its servants saw it floating, so they took it out of the water and presented it to Queen Asia (RA). When the box was opened, there was a wonderful child.

Seeing the face of the child, Hazrat Asia (RA) was surprised. Seeing the beautiful, innocent face of the child, she immediately picked the child up in his lap and held it to his chest. When Pharaoh came to know about the child, he wanted to kill the child. But Hazrat Asia (RA) forbade Pharaoh to kill the child and spoke! Why do you want to take the life of an innocent child whose parents are not even known? This child will be the apple of my eyes. Pharaoh became silent after listening to her and postponed his intention to kill the child.

The sister of Hazrat Musa (AS) immediately returned and happily informed her mother about the arrival of Hazrat Musa (AS) in the palace. Hazrat Asia (RA) started looking for a midwife to breastfeed the baby. Many women were present for this work, but Hazrat Musa (AS) did not drink milk from any woman. Hazrat Musa's (AS) sister had entered the palace with the maids and was looking after all matters. She very wisely suggested

immediately that I could give the address of a good midwife if permitted. The maids were suspicious. They asked if you knew this child, so she sensibly said that I was saying this because if the child drank her milk, I would get some reward. This removed their doubt. The royal midwife and other women had sat down exhausted, and the baby was constantly yearning for milk. Therefore, Maryam (ra) was ordered to bring the midwife, and she immediately came out and took her mother to the palace. The grief of her son saddened the mother of Hazrat Musa (RA), and when her daughter asked her to go to the palace, she was pleased, and her happiness was so extreme that she was about to say, that this is my son, but Allah It gave peace to her heart and she stopped revealing this secret. They went and started feeding the baby. Then, the baby started drinking milk at once. His mother was ordered to come to the palace every day and breastfeed the baby.

Hazrat Musa (AS) continued to grow in Pharaoh's house until he became a young man. Hazrat Asia (RA) was a very good-natured woman. When Hazrat Musa (AS) started the call to truth, Hazrat Asia (RA) immediately believed. When Pharaoh found out, he began to torture her in various ways. But she remained steadfast in her faith.

In Surah Al-Tahreem, Allah Ta'ala mentioned her faith and presented her example to the believers.

Great women in Islamic History - I

On many occasions, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ has also described the virtues of Hazrat Asia (RA). Hazrat Asiya (RA) gave up her life while suffering hardships but did not turn away from religion.

Hazrat Maryam bint Imran (as)

Allah Almighty said in Quran!

وَمَرْيَمَ ابْنَتَ عِمْرَانَ الَّتِي أَحْصَنَتْ فَرْجَهَا فَنفَخْنَا فِيهِ مِنْ رُوحِنَا وَصَدَّقَتْ
بِكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّهَا وَكُتِبَ لَهَا مِنَ الْقَنِّينَ ()

(And Maryam (as) (Mary), the daughter of 'Imran who guarded her chastity; and We breathed into (the sleeve of her shirt or her garment) through Our Ruh [i.e., Jibril (Gabriel)], and she testified to the truth of the Words of her Lord [i.e., believed in the Words of Allah: "Be!" and he was; that is 'Isa (AS) (Jesus) son of Maryam (Mary) as a Messenger of Allah], and (also believed in) His Scriptures, and she was of the

Qanitun (i.e. obedient to Allah). (12)

(Surat al-Tahrim: 12)

The best of all women are Maryam bint Imran (as) and Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (RA).

(Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim)

Hazrat Maryam's (as) father's name was Imran, and her mother was Hina. Her mother vowed that if she had a son, she would devote him to the service of Bayt al-Maqdus in the way of Allah. Her genealogy traces back to Hazrat Sulaiman (AS).

Allah gave him a daughter after some time. Whom he named Maryam (as) and took it to Bait-ul-Maqdus. Every worshiper there wanted to take Hazrat Maryam (as) as her guardian. Hazrat Zakaria (AS) was also among them. He was the brother-in-law of Hazrat Hanna. Hazrat Hanna preferred to hand over her daughter to him.

Hazrat Zakaria (A.S.) brought up Hazrat Maryam (as) with great compassion and hard work. Hazrat Maryam (as) was excellent and pious from her childhood. There was no humor in his nature. Hazrat Zakaria (AS) built a room in Bait al-Maqdus for him to live. Hazrat Maryam (as) was busy in worship there all day. One day, Hazrat Zakariya (AS) accidentally closed the room door from the outside. It so he could not visit her for three days. On the fourth day, he thought of Hazrat Maryam (as), so he immediately came to her and saw that the door was locked from outside. He quickly opened the door and went inside. When he saw that Hazrat Maryam (as) was busy in worship, she kept various fruits. When she finished worshiping, Hazrat Zakaria (AS) asked her!

فَتَقَبَّلَهَا رَبُّهَا بِقَبُولٍ حَسَنٍ وَأَنْبَتَهَا نَبَاتًا حَسَنًا وَكَفَّلَهَا زَكَرِيَّا كُلَّمَا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا زَكَرِيَّا الْمِحْرَابَ وَجَدَ عِنْدَهَا رِزْقًا قَالَ يَسْرِيمُ إِنِّي لِكَ هَذَا قَالَتْ هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ ()

So, her Lord (Allah) accepted her with good acceptance. He made her grow well and put her

under Zakariya's (AS) (Zachariya) care. Every time he entered Al-Mihrab to (visit) her, he found her supplied with sustenance. He said: "O Maryam (as) (Mary)! From where have you got this?" She said, "This is from Allah." Verily, Allah provides sustenance to whom He wills, without limit." (37)

(Surah Ale Imran – 37)

O Maryam! Daughter! Where did this fruit come from?

Hazrat Maryam (as) answered! Uncle John! Allah has sent these things through His Angel.

He told me! O Maryam (as)! You are pure from women everywhere; serve your Lord, bow before your Lord.

When Hazrat Maryam (as) became an adult, she once went to Ain al-Suwa (fountain) for ablution. When she finished her bath, Hazrat Gabriel (as) came to her as a human youth. Hazrat Maryam (as) was afraid to see a strange man near her.

Allah Almighty said in the Quran!

وَإِذْ قَالَتِ الْمَلَكَةُ يَمْرُؤُماً إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَاكِ وَطَهَّرَكِ وَاصْطَفَاكِ عَلَى نِسَاءِ
الْعَالَمِينَ () يَمْرُؤُماً أَقْنَتِي لِرَبِّكِ وَأَسْجُدِي وَأَزْكِى مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ () ذَلِكِ
مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْغَيْبِ نُوحِيهِ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا كُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمْ إِذْ يَقُولُونَ أَفَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ
يَكْفُلٌ مَرِيئٌ وَمَا كُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمْ إِذْ يَخْتَصِمُونَ () إِذْ قَالَتِ الْمَلَكَةُ يَمْرُؤُماً

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُبَشِّرُكِ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِنْهُ أَنْهُ الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ وَجِيهًا فِي
الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَمِنَ الْمُتَقَرِّبِينَ () وَيُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فِي الْمَهْدِ وَكَهْلًا وَمِنَ
الصَّالِحِينَ () قَالَتْ رَبِّ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي وَلَدٌ وَلَمْ يَمَسِّنِي بَشَرٌ قَالَ كَذَلِكَ
اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ إِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ()

And (remember) when the angels said: "O Maryam (as) (Mary)! Verily, Allah has chosen you, purified you (from polytheism and disbelief), and chosen you above the women of the 'Aalamin (mankind and jinn) (of her lifetime)." (42) O Mary! "Submit yourself with obedience to your Lord (Allah, by worshipping none but Him Alone) and prostrate yourself, and Irka'i (bow down) along with Ar-Raki'un (those who bow down)." (43) This is a part of the news of the Ghaib (unseen, i.e., the news of the past nations of which you do not know) which We revealed to you (O Muhammad SAW). You were not with them when they cast lots with their pens as to which of them should be charged with the care of Maryam (Mary); nor were you with them when they disputed (44) (Remember) when the angels said: "O Maryam (Mary)! Verily, Allah gives you the glad tidings of a Word ["Be!" - and he was! i.e., 'Isa (AS) (Jesus) the son of Maryam (Mary)] from Him, his name will be the Messiah 'Isa (AS) (Jesus), the son of Maryam (Mary), held in honor in this world and the Hereafter, and will be one of those who are near to Allah." (45) "He will speak to the people in the cradle and manhood, and he will be one of the righteous." (46) She said: "O my Lord! How shall I have a son when no man has touched me." He said: "So (it will be) for Allah creates what He wills.

When He has decreed something, He says to it only:
"Be!" - and it is (47)

(Surah Al-Imran: 42 - 47)

Hazrat Gabriel (as) said! I am a messenger sent by your Lord, giving you the good news of a beautiful son.

Hazrat Maryam (as) said! How can this be? No one has even touched me.

Hazrat Gabriel (as) said! Your Lord has said that all this is easy for Me. By my power, a fatherless child will be born, and this will happen.

After saying this, Hazrat Gabriel (as) breathed his last and disappeared. Hazrat Maryam (as) was amazed and worried, and then she came to her place of worship and got busy. After some time, the effects of pregnancy began to appear on her, and the Jews began to slander her. Hazrat Bibi Maryam (as) did not respond to anyone's words but was silently engaged in her worship.

When nine months had passed, she reached Bethlehem by Allah's command and sat there under a palm tree. Hazrat Isa (AS) Jesus was born there. A fountain of water has sprung up near her. Hazrat Bibi Maryam (as) bathed with this water and cleaned the child. Allah made this dry date tree green, and fresh dates fell on her; she ate and fed the child. Then, take the child and reach Bait

al-Maqdus. The Jews started asking various questions about the child. Some people slandered her and even said terrible things. When people ask about the child, how was this child born? Hazrat Maryam (as) remained silent, pointed to the child, and asked him.

People went to the child and asked who is your father?

Allah gave Jesus (AS) the power of speech, and he answered!

قَالَ إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ءَاتَنِي الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا (٠) وَجَعَلَنِي مُبَارَكًا أَيْنَ مَا
كُنْتُ وَأَوْصَانِي بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ مَا دُمْتُ حَيًّا (١) وَبَرًّا بِوَالِدَتِي وَلَمْ
يَجْعَلْنِي جَبَّارًا شَقِيًّا (٢) وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيَّ يَوْمَ وُلِدْتُ وَيَوْمَ أَمُوتُ وَيَوْمَ أُبْعَثُ
حَيًّا (٣)

"He [Isa (AS) (Jesus)] said: Verily! I am a slave of Allah, He has given me the Scripture and made me a Prophet;" (30) "And He has made me blessed wheresoever I be, and has enjoined on me Salat (prayer), and Zakat, as long as I live." (31) "And dutiful to my mother, and made me not arrogant, unblest. (32) "And Salam (peace) be upon me the day I was born, and the day I die, and the day I shall be raised alive!" (33)

The people were amazed and afraid to hear such great words from the tongue of this newborn child.

They were convinced that Hazrat Maryam (as) was a pure and flawless woman and that this newborn was extraordinary. So, till today, remembered as "Holy Mary".

On the night of the birth of Jesus (AS), the king saw a new star shining. He asked the astrologers, and they told him that a great person had been born and that he was born in the region of Syria. The king sent a delegation to Bait-ul-Maqdus on the same day with perfume gifts. When the king heard about the birth of Jesus (AS), he was greatly alarmed and sent another delegation to get more information. The delegation members paid much respect to Hazrat Bibi Maryam (as), gave perfume gifts, and accepted her faith. Some people saw in a dream that the king would prove to be the enemy of this child. So, she should go somewhere else. So Hazrat Bibi Maryam (as) took Hazrat Jesus (AS), went to Egypt with her loved ones, and stayed in Nazareth for some time. When Jesus (AS) was thirteen years old, he returned to Jerusalem again.

The whole life of Hazrat Maryam (as) is a beautiful example of servitude, trust, submission, purity, asceticism, and holiness. She was a woman of inspiration.

Ahle Al-Bayt

Family of Rasool-Ullah ﷺ

Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA)

Hazrat Amina (may Allah be pleased with her) was the daughter of Wahb bin Abd Manaf, the head of the tribe of Zahra, who lived with her uncle Wahib bin Abd Manaf. She was considered the best woman in terms of lineage and status. The lineage of Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA) is as follows:

Hazrat Amina (RA) bint Wahb bin Abd Manaf bin Zehra bin Kalab bin Marrah bin Ka'ab bin Lui bin Ghalib bin Fahr bin Malik bin Nazar bin Kenana.

The lineage of the mother of Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA) is as follows:

Baraat ibn 'Abd al-'Uzza ibn' Uthman ibn 'Abd al-Dar ibn Qazi ibn Kalab ibn Marrah ibn Ka'b ibn Lui ibn Ghalib ibn Fahr ibn Malik ibn Nazar ibn Kanana.

When Hazrat Abdullah (RA) was twenty-four years old, he married Hazrat Amina (RA). According to the local constitution, Hazrat Abdullah (RA) spent three days with his father-in-law. Hazrat Amina (RA) was about 17 years old at that time. Hazrat Amina's (RA) uncle had a daughter named Hala. She was married to Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA). Both got married in the same ceremony. Hazrat Hala was the mother of Hazrat Hamza (RA), who was Hazrat Muhammad's (ﷺ) foster brother and uncle. (طبقات الكبراء)

It is narrated from Hazrat Ayub bin Abdul Rahman (RA) that Hazrat Abdullah (RA) left for Syria to trade with the caravan of Quresh. Abdullah (RA) was sick in those days and could not walk with the caravan, so he stayed with his maternal grandfather's family. He stayed in Banu Uday bin Najar. He remained sick there for a month. When the other people reached Makkah, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA) asked the people of the caravan about him, and they said that he had stayed with his maternal grandfather's family. We have left him in a state of sickness. Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA) sent one of his sons and his brother, Harith, to take care of him and bring him to Makkah. When he reached there, Hazrat Abdullah (RA) had passed away and was buried in Dar-un-Nabagha. This was a house of Bani Udai bin Najjar. Hazrat Abdullah (RA) passed away in 571AD at 25. Hazrat Harith was very sad, and he returned to Makkah sadly and informed his father, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA), about his demise.

(Ibn Hisham, Tabqat Ibn Saad)

Hazrat Hassan Ibn Thabit (RA) narrated that I was seven or eight years old when a very sharp and loud voice suddenly came to my ears. He noticed that a voice was coming from everywhere and saw a Jew standing on a hill over the hills of Madinah with a flame in his hand. Everyone ran to

him and asked, "What is the matter with you?" Why are you shouting? He said that the star referring to Ahmad Mujtaba (ﷺ) has risen to the occasion. This star appears at the time of the appearance of Prophethood, and now only one of the Prophets (AS) has come (Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ) who will be the last of the Prophets. People started laughing at him and expressed surprise. (Al-Wafa)

Hazrat Bibi Amina (may Allah be pleased with her) says that I never felt any hardship or pain from my pregnancy to my son's birth, and I was ordered to call him Ahmad. Hazrat Aminah (may Allah be pleased with her) says that when I was in a unique and maternal state, I began to see the stars, which have become very close to me and will fall on me. When I gave birth to the baby, a new light was found, which illuminated the house and the stone, even though everywhere I saw was a sharp light.

Ibn Sa'd (ra) narrated from Hazrat Amina (RA) that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was very pure when he was born. There was no dirt on his body.
(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Hazrat Shifa (RA), who is the mother of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA), states that Hazrat Amina (RA) gave birth to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). So, he (ﷺ) came to my hands, and he (ﷺ) raised his voice as a child cry after birth. Hearken unto the

voice of the voice of the LORD, saying, (رَحِمَكَ رَبُّكَ) Lord, have mercy on you, and there was light on all sides; She was among the first believers.

Yaqub ibn Sufyan (ra) narrates from Hazrat Aisha (RA) with Sanad Hasan that a Jew lived in Makkah. When Rasool Allah (ﷺ) was born, he asked the Quraysh: Has anyone delivered the child to you tonight? "We don't know," they said. He said that tonight, a prophet of this ummah has been born. A sign (seal of prophethood) will be between his shoulders. He will not drink milk till night because Jinn has put his hand over his mouth. You go and find out. So, they said that a son had been born to Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib (ra). The Jew himself came on foot and saw the sign of prophethood, then fell unconscious and, after regaining consciousness, began to say!

Prophecy departed from Bani Israel. O people of Quraysh! By Allah, this newborn will attack you in such a way that the news of it will spread from east to west.

Hafiz Ibn Hajar (ra) says other evidence and examples support this incident.

(Mustadrak 1/65, Fateh Al-Bari v6, 723-724)

Hazrat Aminah (may Allah be pleased with her) said that when I gave birth to a son, he sat on his knees on the ground and looked at the sky. Then

he took the dust in his fist and bowed down in prostration. At the time of childbirth, her navel was already cut off. He (ﷺ) was sucking his thumb, and a fountain of milk was gushing out of it. It is narrated from Hazrat Wahab ibn Zumah's (RA) paternal auntie said that when Hazrat Amanah (may Allah be pleased with her) gave birth to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), a man was sent to the service of Abdul Muttalib (ra). He was sitting in Hatim of Kaaba at that time. His children and other Quraysh people were sitting with him. Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra) was pleased to hear the news. Keep praying for the Prophet (ﷺ).

It is narrated from Hazrat Abbas (RA) that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was circumcised and was smiling at the time of birth. Ibn al-Qayyim (ra) says that in some narrations, it is said that circumcision took place on the seventh day. When his grandfather saw him, he said: My son will be amazed. The maternal auntie of the Prophet (ﷺ) was the wife of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra) and the mother of Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA). Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA) was an uncle and a cousin.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: I am the prayer of my father Abraham (AS), the good news of Jesus (AS) and the dream of my mother (RA). My mother had a dream when I was in the womb that a light

came out of her body, which illuminated the Syrian palaces.

Ibn Sa'd (ra) narrated from Hazrat Khalid (ra) bin Madan Tabai. It was told from Hazrat Arbaaz (RA) bin Saria that I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) saying that I am a servant of Allah and I have been the last of the prophets since my father Adam (AS) was in water and soil. I explain that I am the good news of my father Abraham (AS), the good news of Jesus (AS), and my mother's dream.

Once the Prophet (ﷺ) said: My mother dreamed at the time of my birth that there was a light which illuminated the palaces of Syria.

Then he (ﷺ) recited this blessed verse.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا ۝

وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا ۝

(Surat al-Ahzab, 45, 46)

O Prophet (ﷺ), we have sent you as a witness, bringer of good tidings, and warner. And one who invites to Allah, by His permission, and an illuminating lamp.

He was born on Monday, April 20, 571AD, according to Rabi ul-Awal. (The date mentioned is 9 or 12, or it is also stated. (Bayhaqi)

Until the age of two, Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) breastfed him (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) looked healthier and more significant than other children. Two years later, Hazrat Halima Saadiyah (RA) brought him to his mother, Bibi Amina (RA). Still, due to the outbreak of the plague in Makkah, his (ﷺ) Mother sent him (ﷺ) back with Hazrat Halima (may Allah be pleased with her).

After the end of the plague, when Hazrat Halima Sa'dia (RA) brought him back to Makkah, he stayed with his mother. Hazrat Amina (RA) never let him go away from her. One day, he saw a piece of cloud shading over his (ﷺ) head. When he walks, it starts moving with him, and when he stops, it also stops.

When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was six years old, Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA) decided to go to Yathrib so that she could visit the grave of her late husband. Meet her relatives. She traveled five hundred kilometers to Madinah with her maid Umme Ayman (RA) and Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA). They stayed there for a month and returned. But on the way, she got sick, and the disease got worse. She passed away at the place of "Al-Abwa," and she was buried there. (Tarikh Khizria)

The Prophet (ﷺ) once went to his mother's shrine. There were tears in his eyes. When the Companions (RA) saw this scene, they started weeping. They said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! What's the reason? He (ﷺ) told them that I remembered looking at mother again and again to me. She was saddened to be loved and kissed me again and again sorrowfully. During the journey, remembering to be separated from me in this way, mercy was shown, and I started crying.

It is narrated on the authority of Hazrat Hasan bin Jabar (ra), who was staying in Makkah, that Abbasi King Mamun Rashid was informed that the flood and rainwater entered the blessed grave of the mother of the Prophet (ﷺ). So, Mamun Rashid ordered the place to be paved.

Ibn al-Bara '(ra) said: I was told the shape and form of this grave.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Khadija Al-Kubra (RA)

Her name is Khadijah (RA), and her father's is Khuwaylid bin Asad. Her surname is Umme Hind, and her title is Tahira.

Her lineage is as follows: Khadijah bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin Abdul Uzza bin Qazi bin Kalab bin Marah bin Ka'b bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Fahr bin Malik bin Nasr bin Kanana. Her father, Khuwaylid bin Asad bin Abdul Uzza, was killed in the battle of Fijjar. She belonged to the Banu Asad branch of the Quraysh. Her lineage reaches Qusay bin Kalab and joins the family of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

Her mother's name was Fatima, and her lineage is as follows:

Fatima bint Zaida bin Isam bin Haram bin Rawahah bin Hojer bin Abd bin Maes bin Amir bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Fahr bin Malik bin Nasr bin Kanana.

Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) was born fifteen years before the year of the elephant in 555 AD. According to 30th April 619AD, she was born in Makkah. She was very kind from childhood. She belonged to an honorable, wealthy, noble family of Quraish. The title of Tahira knew her because of her beauty. Her father was a very respected person of the tribe. She came to

Makkah and settled there. Abdul Darin bin Qusay, who was her uncle's son, became his ally and married Hazrat Fatimah bint Zaida, from whose womb Hazrat Khadija-tul-Kubra (RA) was born 15 years before *Aam Al-Fail*. Her father was killed in the battle of Harb al-Fujjar. This incident was five years after the birth of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. She has been excellent by face and by nature since childhood.

Her first marriage was to Abu Hala Hind bin Nabash bin Zararah. Her father, Khuwaylid, was honorable and respected in his nation. His family was an ally of Banu 'Abd al-Dar ibn Qusay. She gave birth to two sons, Hala and Hind, from her first husband. Her husband died in the age of ignorance. Her second marriage was to Atiq bin Abid bin Abdullah. She gave birth to a daughter named Hind. After her husband's death, she married Saifi bin Umayyah bin Abid, her cousin, for the third time. She gave birth to a son named Muhammad. She progenerate from this son, too.

Her fourth marriage was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) was a very honorable and wealthy businesswoman. She used to send her goods to Syria. Her goods were mostly in trade caravans. Her way of trade was to give people her merchandise, and both had a fixed profit share. When Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa

(ﷺ) was 25 years old and in Makkah, he was called by the title of Sadiq and Amin.

Nafisa ibn Maniyyah narrates that when the Prophet (ﷺ) was twenty-five years old, Hazrat Abu Talib asked him (ﷺ); There is no wealth, these days are a little tricky for us, and a caravan of Quraysh is going to Syria, and (Hazrat) Khadija al-Kubra (RA) is a wealthy and distinguished lady. When a caravan leaves, Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) sends her trade goods through the people. Her goods would be in large quantity. Mr. Abu Talib said to him (ﷺ) that if you show restraint, I will talk to her about taking her property; I think she will be satisfied immediately. Even before Abu Talib spoke, Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) herself, considering the truthfulness of the Prophet (ﷺ) and the reputation of his high character, sent a message through her nephew Qatimah that if you like to go to Syria with my trade, I will pay you (the Prophet ﷺ) twice as much as two heads. He (ﷺ) accepted her offer. According to Hazrat Abu Talib, this provision and wealth have come to you only by the grace of Allah Almighty.

He took the wealth of Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) as a trader and took it to Basra. He was accompanied by an enslaved person, Maysarah of Hazrat Khadija (RA), by Muhammad ﷺ (the Prophet). When they reached Basra, he sat down under a tree. A monk named Nestor lived there. He came to him, and when he saw him, he said,

No one has stayed here since the time of Mary (AS). Then, he inquired about the redness of his eyes, and Maysarah said that this redness line was always there. The monk said that he was the prophet who would be the last. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Maysarah said that the shadow of clouds traveled with him as he walked during the journey. This journey was very successful, and with the blessings of the Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Khadijah al-Kubra (RA) benefited so much that it had never happened before. She was happy and gave more than what he had agreed to him. (Halabi)

When he returned to Makkah from his journey, it was two o'clock in the afternoon, and Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) was standing on the upper floor of the house. She saw Sarwar-e-Alam (ﷺ) that he was riding on a camel, and two angels were the shadow of him. She showed this lovely scene to the other women in the house, and everyone was amazed.

(Biography of Mustafa ﷺ concerning Zarqani)

When Maysarah returned to the Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) service, she described the situation on the way and in Syria, including the clouds and the meeting with Monk Nestor—and also narrated what Nestor said about him.

Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) listened to the speech of Nestor Rahab, by his slave Maysarah, and the circumstances of his (ﷺ) journey, etc. She

explained to her cousin Warqa bin Nofal that he was ancient. He was a great scholar of the Torah and the Gospel; he translated the Gospel from Syriac into Arabic. Warqa said after listening to all the conversations, he said! Khadija (RA)! If these facts are actual, then indeed, Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Prophet of this Ummah, and I know very well that a Prophet is coming to this Ummah. We are waiting for him, and his time of appearance is near. Hearing these words, Hazrat Khadijah (RA) became interested in marrying Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).

So, two months and twenty-five days after returning to Syria, Hazrat Khadijah (RA) gave the marriage message through her friend Nafisa Bint-e-Manbah. The Prophet (ﷺ) took the advice of his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib and accepted her proposal. He (ﷺ) went to the house of Hazrat Khadijah (RA) along with his uncle Abu Talib, Hazrat Hamza (RA), and other members of his family. Mr. Abu Talib recited the Nikah or delivered a very eloquent sermon.

According to Abu al-Husayn ibn Fars, he said!

All praise is due to Allah, who has given us the honor of being the son of Ibrahim Khalil (AS) and made us the children of Gulistan Ismail (AS) from the source of Maad ibn Adnan and the elements of harm which were transferred from each to the

world. He made us the guardian of His haram, gave us the virtue and honor of the house from which the Hajj is performed, and gave us a safe haram. He is satisfied and has given us peace and government over the people.

This is my nephew, Muhammad ibn Abdullah (ﷺ). He is on the heights of honor and grace; if he is compared to someone else, he will prevail over them all. Although he has a shortage of wealth, wealth is a shadow and a thing to come and go, so it has no validity, none of you know about Muhammad (ﷺ), and he has invited Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (RA) for Nikah, who accepted the invitation. For her, a Maher of twenty (20) camels was fixed. {In some places, it is twelve ounces of silver and twenty (20) dirhams}. This Maher is my responsibility immediately. By Allah, after some time, his greatness and exaltation will be at the highest level and will be manifested in everyone.

The leaders of Banu Hashim and the tribe of Mazhar attended the marriage ceremony. After Abu Talib's sermon, Warqa bin Nawfal also delivered it.

O Quraish! Be that as it may, I gave Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (RA) to Muhammad (ﷺ) bin Abdullah. Except for one son, all children of the Prophet (ﷺ) were from Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA). She lived in her marriage for twenty-five (25) years. During

this time, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) did not marry another woman.

After marriage, the Prophet (ﷺ) often stayed out of the house. Many of the days were spent in the mountains of Makkah worshiping Allah.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) also went to Yemen with the merchandise of Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA). In addition, he (ﷺ) also made a business trip to Bahrain.

When the blessed age of the Prophet (ﷺ) reached forty years, the spiritual powers that Allah had bestowed upon him in his nature reached his perfection. Before the first revelation was revealed, the Prophet (ﷺ) began to see true dreams. Whatever you saw in your dreams at night would appear during the day. He grew up in worship, asceticism, and solitude when he became capable of the revelation and endurance of the office of Prophethood. One day, an angel Jibrael (as) appears in the Cave of Hira; he addresses the Prophet (ﷺ) and says, 'Read.'

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: I do not know how to recite. The Prophet (ﷺ) then replied, “مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ” "I do not know how to read." The Prophet added. The angel then grabbed him and shook him violently and said, The Prophet (ﷺ) then gave the same answer,

“مَا أَنَا بِقَارِي.” The angel shouted at the Prophet (ﷺ) for the third time, left him, and spoke!

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ
الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

(Surat al-Alaq: 1-5)

Recite in the name of your Lord who created man from a clinging substance. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous - Who taught by the pen - Taught man that which he knew not.

Saying this, Jibril Amin (as) disappeared. The first revelation was revealed to the Prophet (ﷺ) on the 21st Ramadan 1st Nabvi according to 10th August 610AD, the age of the Prophet (ﷺ) was 40. He (ﷺ) came home in a state of fear. His heart was trembling. He was feeling freezing. He (ﷺ) said to Hazrat Khadijah (RA). Cover me with a blanket. Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Khadija (RA) covered him (ﷺ) with a blanket. When there was some calm in a short while, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) described the whole situation to Hazrat Khadija (RA) and said:

لقد خشيت على نفسي

I am afraid for my life.

After hearing the incident, Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) said: By Allah! Allah Almighty will never hurt you. You (ﷺ) pay the trust. You (ﷺ) are merciful. You (ﷺ) bear the burden of the weak. You earn for people with low incomes and are hospitable. You (ﷺ) help people.

Hazrat Khadijah (RA) congratulated him (ﷺ) and gave him the good news. By Allah! Allah will do nothing but good to you. Good news for you, indeed, you are the true messengers of Allah (ﷺ). (Fatah al-Bari)

After that, Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) took him with her to her cousin Warqa bin Nawfal. Warqa ibn Nawfal, after hearing all the incidents of the Prophet (ﷺ), said that this is the same honor (angel) that used to come to Prophet Moses (AS). I wish I were strong in the time of your prophethood. I wish I could live until your people expel you from your homeland. He (ﷺ) said in surprise! Will these people kick me out? The Warqa said! Indeed, they will remove you because whenever a man comes with the Divine invitation you brought, people have to call him an enemy. If I find that time of yours, I will fully support you. A few days later, Warqa bin Nawfal passed away. This incident occurred on the night of Monday, the 21st of Ramadan, according to the 10th of August 610AD, or at that time, he was forty years, six months, and twelve days old.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadija's (RA) acceptance of Islam and the first prayer

Once Hazrat Jibril (as) came and taught him the method of prayer and ablution. When the Prophet (ﷺ) prayed with Jibreel al-Amin (as), he left for home. At that time, the stone and the tree he used to pass by greet the Prophet (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) came to Hazrat Khadija (RA) and informed her of the whole incident. Then he (ﷺ) went to this spring with her and performed Wudhu. Learn the method of ablution to her by watching. Then he (ﷺ) asked Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) to perform ablution. She also performed ablution, and he (ﷺ) led her in prayer. After the prayer, Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) said: I bear witness that God is one (Allah). You are the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

This was the first prayer that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) offered on earth after his prophethood. (Zarqani)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadijah (RA) accompanied the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in the most challenging circumstances. When the disbelievers of Makkah socially boycotted the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and he was trapped in the valley of Shaub Abi Talib. With great patience and perseverance, she fully supported the Prophet (ﷺ) and continued to encourage him. The Prophet (ﷺ) also loved her immensely. The Prophet (ﷺ) did not remarry as long as she was alive. She also raised

her children well and did all the household chores with her hands, even though she was a wealthy woman and had maids before marriage.

It is narrated in Sahih Bukhari that once Gabriel (as) came to the Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Khadija (RA) was bringing something in the pot, Hazrat Gabriel (as) said to the Prophet (ﷺ)! Peace be upon her from me and Allah.

The Prophet (ﷺ) loved her so much that even after her death, he used to send gifts and presents to her friends. He used to visit her relatives for good. Hazrat Jibreel (peace be upon him) was visiting the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). When Hazrat Khadija (RA) came, Hazrat Gabriel (as) said! Tell her the good news that she will find a house in Paradise made of pearls and in which there will be no noise and toil.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: swear to Allah! I did not get a good wife like Khadija (RA). Let her believe when everyone was a disbeliever. She confirmed me when everyone denied me. She sacrificed her wealth for me. When others deprived me. Allah Almighty gave me children from her womb.

Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was the great companion of the Prophet (ﷺ), even in the worst of times, carried a heavy burden for him and always found comfort

in her words and deeds. She used to be a source of consolation for him. Due to her kindness and sorrow, the Prophet (ﷺ) continued to gain new strength in every difficult time.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "When people disbelieve in me, let her believe in me when they deny me, she confirms me." People deprived me; she gave me her property. Allah gave me children from her and no children from other wives.

(Musnad Ahmad)

Hazrat Anas ibn Malik (RA) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: There are four virtues women throughout the world:

- Hazrat Maryam bint Imran (as)
 - Hazrat Khadija bint Khuwaylid (RA)
 - Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), daughter of Rasool-Ullah (ﷺ)
 - Hazrat Asiya bint Muzahim (as) wife of Pharaoh
- (Jami 'al-Tirmidhi)

Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) had six children with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

- Hazrat Qasim (RA)
- Hazrat Zainab (RA)

Great women in Islamic History - I

- Hazrat Ruqaiyah (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA)
- Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA)
- Hazrat Abdullah (also called Tahir and Tayyib)

Only three days after the death of Hazrat Abu Talib, and according to some narrations, within two months, she passed away on 10th Ramadan 10 Nabvi, 619AD at the age of sixty-five (65) years. Hazrat Khadija Al-Kabra (RA) passed away in Makkah. The Prophet (ﷺ) landed in his grave. She (RA) was buried in the cemetery of Makkah (Jannat al-Muallah).

A new era in the history of Islam began after the death of Umm al-Mominin Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA). This period was Islam's most severe, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) called it Aam Al-Hazon (Year of Sorrow). Because after the departure of Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) and Hazrat Abu Talib, the disbelievers of Makkah had no one to help them. They used to torture the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) very mercilessly and boldly. At the same time, being disappointed with the people of Makkah, he went to Taif to preach, but these people also mistreated him.

The excellence of Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) over other (Ummahat-al-Mominin) mothers of believers:

1. She was the first wife of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). When the Holy Prophet got married, she was 40 years old, but the Prophet ﷺ did not marry again in his lifetime.
2. Rasulullah ﷺ had the most extended married life with her, spent 25 years. She was the only wife of the Prophet. Rasulullah ﷺ spent his youth with her.
3. She was the first Muslim woman in the whole world.
4. She was the first woman to pray. She prayed her first prayer with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ
5. All the children of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ except Hazrat Ibrahim bin Muhammad رضي الله عنه were from her womb.

Umme Al-Mominin Syeda Sauda Bint Zamah (RA)

Her name was Sauda (RA), and she belonged to the tribe of Amir bin Louis of Quraysh. Her mother's name was Shamus, and she belonged to Banu Najjar. Shamus was the daughter of the brother of Salma bint Amr, the mother of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Her lineage is as follows: Saudah bint Zamah bin Qais bin Abdul Shams bin Abdud bin Nasr bin Malik bin Hasal bin Amir bin Lui.

Upon reaching Lui ibn Ghalib, her lineage is traced back to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Her mother's lineage is as follows: Shamus bint Qais bin Amr bin Zaid bin Labid bin Khudash bin Amir bin Ghanim bin Udai bin Najjar Ansaria.

Due to the demise of Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RA), the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was very sad, and the atrocities of the infidels increased. He (ﷺ) was beginning to feel very lonely. He gave the message of marriage to Hazrat Saudah bint Zamah (RA), which she accepted. She got married to the Prophet (ﷺ) on Shawwal 10 Nabvi, according to 619AD. The Prophet (ﷺ) and Hazrat Sauda's (RA) marriage was solemnized by her father, Zamah bin Qais, and a dowry of four hundred dirhams was fixed.

Zarqani (ra) writes that Hazrat Sauda (RA) had a dream in the life of her first husband that I was lying on a pillow when the sky burst and the moon fell on me. She narrated this dream to her husband, Sukran. Her husband explains the interpretation of this dream that I will soon die and you will be married to the Arabian moon, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Saudah bint Zamah (RA) had converted to Islam in the early days. She participated in the second wave of emigrants to Abyssinia. Her husband's name was Sukran (RA) bin Amr. He was also in "Sabiqun Awalun". Hazrat Sauda (RA) had migrated with him to Abyssinia. After living in Abyssinia for many years, she returned to Makkah with her husband. A few days after returning to Makkah, Hazrat Sukran (RA) he was passed away. When her iddah ended, the Prophet (ﷺ) sent a message of marriage, which she accepted, and the marriage took place. (Biography of Ibn Hisham)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, he sent Hazrat Zayd ibn Haritha (RA) and Hazrat Abu Rafi '(RA) to Makkah to bring Hazrat Fatima al-Zahra (RA), Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA), Hazrat Umme Kulthoom (RA) and Hazrat Sauda (RA). So, she came with them to Madinah.

She had a son from her first husband, Abdul Rehman, who was martyred in the battle of Jalula.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Sauda (RA) also has the honor of being the mother of a martyr. Hazrat Sauda (RA) was tall and heavy. She was a very good-natured woman, very cheerful and humorous. In the last days of her life, she had given her turn to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA).

It is narrated from Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) that one day, all the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) came together and said to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ): O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), which of your wives will meet you first (after your death)? He (ﷺ) said: Who has the most extended arms? Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said that we all started measuring our hands, and the most extended hand came out of Hazrat Sauda (RA). After the death of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), when Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) was the first to die, we came to know that charity was meant with an extended hand. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Some biographers have written that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA) was the first to die after the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). (Although she died during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ).

Once, she was going to the desert for ablution when she met Hazrat Omar (RA) on the way. Since he was tall and her body was heavy, he recognized her. Hazrat Omar (RA) wanted to

keep Ummahat al-Momineen (RA) in the house. He had said this in the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). That's why he said, "I recognized you." Hazrat Sauda (RA) was very upset about this. She went and complained to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) about Hazrat Umar (RA). After this incident, the verses of the Qur'an were revealed.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) performed Hajj in 10AH, Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Saudah (RA) was also with him. She was tall and fat, so she could not walk fast. The Prophet (ﷺ) allowed her to leave for Muzdalifah first so that she would not be bothered by the crowds. (Sahih Bukhari)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Saudah (RA) was distinguished among all the wives of the saints in obedience and submission. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) had addressed his pious wives on the occasion of the farewell pilgrimage and asked them to sit at home after me. (Zarqani)

Hazrat Saudah (RA) obeyed this order with such intensity that she never went out for Hajj again. She used to say that I had done both Hajj and Umrah and now I would sit at home according to the command of Allah.

Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Souda's (RA) disposition was aloof from the world. Moreover, the special training of Rasulullah (ﷺ) served as a special effect. The heart was utterly free from the love of the world. This temperament and upbringing gave

her a level of generosity that few people have. She was skilled in handicrafts. Once, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) sent her a bag of dirhams. She asked what was in it. It was told that there are dirhams in it. She said that this bag was made of dates and had dirhams. She distributed those dirhams-like dates among people in need. Her entire life was spent in poverty, kindness, and generosity. She is strictly bound by the rules of Shariat. She had a high position in worship, austerity, asceticism, and piety.

Rasulullah ﷺ performed Hajj in 10AH. All the holy wives of his ﷺ were with him. Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says! When we reached Muzdalifah during the Hajj journey, Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Syedah Souda (RA) asked permission from the Prophet ﷺ to allow the people to leave before they left Muzdalifah for Mina. Because it was difficult for them to walk in the crowd of people. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) permitted her to say with great compassion. So, Syeda Souda (RA) left Muzdalifah before the people that night. Hazrat Syeda Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says we stayed in Muzdalifah until morning. We went with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Note: The main problem is that during Hajj, when you reach Muzdalifah, you spend the night here and leave for Mina in the morning after sunrise.

Whenever the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) intended to go on a journey, he used to cast lots among the pure couples to decide which wives would go with him. She wanted the pleasure and approval of Rasulullah (ﷺ) so much that she gave her turn to Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) because Rasulullah (ﷺ) liked her company.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Saudah (RA) bint Zama's relation with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) lasted for almost 13 years. At the time of marriage, she was fifty years old. She died in Madinah in the last period of the Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) caliphate in Dhuel-Hijjah 23AH.
(Reported by Bukhari)

Some biographers have also written 19AH and 22AH. The Prophet (ﷺ) had no children from her. She passed away in Madinah and was buried in "Janat al-Baqi."

Five hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Sauda (RA). One of which is in Hadith Sharif. Among those who described her are Hazrat Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA), and Hazrat Yahya bin Abdul Rahman (RA).

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says: "Looking at a woman other than Sauda (RA), I did not think that my soul would be in her form."
(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Syeda Ayesha Siddiqah (RA)

Her name is Ayesha (RA), her nickname is Umme Al-Momineen, Siddiqah, her surname is Umme Abdullah (who was related to her nephew Abdullah bin Zubair RA), and her title is Humaira. Habiba the Prophet ﷺ, Al-Mubarra, Al-Mufaqa, Tayyaba, and Hazor Anwar (ﷺ) used to address her as Bint-ul-Siddiq. Her father's name was Abdullah, his surname was Abu Bakr (RA), and his title was Siddiq. Her mother's name was Zainab, and her surname was Umme Roman (RA).

She is descended from Aisha bint Abu Bakr Siddiq bin (Abi Qahafah) Uthman bin Amir bin Amr bin Ka'b bin Sa'd bin Tayyam Marah bin Ka'b bin Lui bin Ghalib bin Fahr bin Malik.

Her mother's lineage is as follows:

Umme Roman bint Amir bin Avamar bin Abd Shams bin Attab bin Azniya bin Sabie bin Wahman bin Haris bin Ghanem bin Malik bin Kanana.

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was Quraishi Tamiya from her mother, Kanaani. The lineage of the Prophet (ﷺ) and Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) goes back to the seventh line, and the lineage of the mother goes to Kanana in the eleventh line.

Wael's wife breastfed Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA). Wael's surname was Abu al-Qasis.

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA) was a cheerful and beautiful woman. Her complexion was fair, with a hint of red. In nine or ten years, she becomes an adult. She was slim as a girl but later became fat. Due to her asceticism and contentment, she used to keep only one pair of clothes and wear them after washing them. A kurta, which cost five dirhams, was considered precious in those days. She used to wear saffron clothes. Sometimes, she used to adorn herself with a red kurta. She often used a black dupatta. Sometimes, she also wore jewelry. Around the neck was a necklace of black and white pearls made in Yemen. She also used to wear gold rings on her fingers. She used to cover her face with a veil. She had a silk cloak that she had given to her nephew, Abdullah bin Zubair (RA). She used to use henna, too. She used to apply scented oil on her head.

Ibn 'Abbas (RA) narrates that the Prophet (ﷺ) conveyed the message of marriage to Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) through Hazrat Khula bint Hakim (RA) for Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I have spoken to Mutham ibn 'Adi ibn Nawfal about her marriage to his son Jubayr ibn Mutham. But nothing has been decided yet, so give me time to stop them first. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) visited Mutham bin Udai. His wife (Umme al-Fata) was present with him at that time. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) asked: You have proposed your son Jubair to my daughter Ayesha. What is the intention now? Mutham looked at his wife and asked? What do you think? His wife said! If this girl comes to our house, then our boy will become a bad religion, so this relationship is not acceptable to us. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) addressed Mutham and asked: Please tell me your opinion. He spoke! You heard the answer. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) returned from there, and there was no fear of breaking the promise, so he agreed to marry his daughter to the Prophet (ﷺ).

The Prophet (ﷺ) said to Aaisha Siddiqah (RA): You were shown to me in a dream for three nights. An angel brings you to me in a silken robe and speaks! She is your wife, and when I removed the cloth from her face, she was you (Ayesha). So, I would tell myself that if this dream is from Allah Almighty, it will be fulfilled. (Musnad Ahmad)

After the demise of Hazrat Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Khadijah (RA), she came in the marriage of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Her Maher was twelve and a half ounces of silver, that is, about four hundred dirhams, which Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) had presented to the Prophet (ﷺ) as a good loan. The Prophet (ﷺ) invited his Companions with a cup of milk.

She (RA) is the only woman whose first and last marriage took place with the Prophet (ﷺ) in Shawwal 10 Nabvi, according to 619AD. She left for her husband in Madinah three years later. She was in wifehood of the Prophet (ﷺ) for nine years. Forty-eight years she (RA) lives after the demise of the Prophet (ﷺ). (Zarqani)

The Prophet's marriage to Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) ended two false Arab customs. One is that the adopted brother's daughter cannot be married. The other is that marriage is unlucky in the month of Shawwal. Both her marriage and her leave took place in the month of Shawwal. (Sahih Bukhari)

The Prophet (ﷺ) built the first Muslim center, the Masjid al-Nabawi, after he visited Madinah. He also built two houses, the walls made of bricks and mud, and the roof covered with dirt, palm branches, and leaves. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) lived in one of them, and in the other, Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Sauda (RA). This is the same room of Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) in which today the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) are resting. A door in this room opened in the Prophet's Masjid. After the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) divided this room into two parts and built a wall between

the Holy Tomb and the place of residence with palm branches. (Virtues of the mothers of the believers)

She was a great jurist and scholar of her time. The Companions used to approach her regarding the problematic aspect of religion. It is narrated about her that a quarter of the rules of Shariah are narrated from Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). She is one of the most beloved wives of the Prophet (ﷺ). She had seen Jibreel (as), and he had greeted her.

Departure to husband's home:

Farewell to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was, according to Shawwal 1 AH / 623 AD, Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) migrated from Makkah with her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA) and came to Madinah. Stay in the neighborhood of Bin Khazraj and stay with her mother, Umme Roman (RA), for seven or eight months. When she came to Madinah, she fell ill. When she recovered, Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) came and asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Now, why don't you invite your wife to your house? He (ﷺ) said: I do not have money to pay the dowry at this time.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) said, "Accept my money." The Prophet (ﷺ) borrowed twelve ounces of silver and a Nash from Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and

sent it to Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Aa'ishah Siddiqah (RA). However, Madinah is the in-laws' house of Hazrat Ayesha (RA). The women of Ansar came to the home of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) to take the bride. When the mother of Hazrat Bibi Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) took her (RA) and entered the place where the women of Ansar were sitting, they greeted her and decorated the bride.

على الخير والبركة وعلى خير طائر

"Ala al-Khair wa al-Barakat wa al-Khair al-Tayyar"

(May your coming be a blessing and good fortune)

Shortly afterward, the Prophet (ﷺ) himself came to visit. At that time, there was nothing but a cup of milk for the banquet. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah's (RA) marriage, dowry, leave, and every ritual was performed with simplicity. In which there was not even a bit of luxury, adornment, or extravagance.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) used to water the wounded in the battle of Uhud with Hazrat Safia bint Abdul Muttalib (RA), the paternal auntie of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She often participated in wars to serve the Prophet (ﷺ) and the Muslims. Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal (ra) has written that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) used to go out of the tent and see the condition of the battle, even in the battle of Khandaq. She was naturally fearless.

Incident of Ufaq (Sha'ban 5AH / 627AD)

It was the custom of the Prophet (ﷺ) that whenever he went on a journey, he would draw a lot between the wives of the purified ones as to who would accompany him. The name of Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) was mentioned in Ghazwah Bani Mustaliq, so he (ﷺ) took her with him. When the caravan returned, they stayed down in one place. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) went for toileting and lost her necklace, which she had borrowed from her sister, somewhere. When she realized it, she immediately went to where it was lost.

The caravans were ordered to leave. The people who used to bring the women's hoods were brought on camels. They thought she was inside, so they picked her up and put her on the camel. Because she was young, they did not even feel her weight, and the caravan was ordered to leave.

When Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) returned after searching, she saw that the caravan had left and the field was empty. She sat there thinking that when they could not find her, they would come back. During this time, she went to sleep there; Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) noticed that it was the duty of Hazrat Safwan ibn Mutal (RA) to stay behind when the caravan left if anything was left behind. Let him handle it. When he saw her, he

was astonished. When he approached, he recognized her and said: The wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) and said:

إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

" To Allah, we belong, and to Him, we shall return."

With This voice, she opened her eyes. Hazrat Safwan bin Mutal (RA) had seen Hazrat Aisha (RA) before the veil order came, so he was recognized. Hazrat Safwan (RA) seated the camel near her, and Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) mounted the camel.

Hazrat Safwan (RA) did not say or ask anything except { إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ } "Ina Lillah wa Ina Ilaha Rajaun". Hazrat Bibi Aisha (RA) rode on a camel, grabbed the nickel, and exited the caravan on foot. It was precisely two o'clock in the afternoon. They had arrived. Seeing them in this condition, Abdullah bin Abi got an opportunity to expel the evil enemy of Allah. His hidden hypocrisy and jealousy awoke. He made false accusations about Umme Al-Mominin (RA) and slandered her. His companions continued to support him, and even some weak believers were misled by his words.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was utterly silent, and the revelation had not been coming for some days. Different people started giving him other advice.

He (ﷺ) waited for a sign from Allah to know the truth of the matter. Then he (ﷺ) spoke on the pulpit about being saved from the torment of 'Abdullah ibn Abi.' Hazrat Sa'd ibn Mu'adh (RA) and Hazrat Usaid ibn Jubayr (RA) began to advise to kill Abdullah bin Abi, but Hazrat Sa'd ibn 'Abadah (RA) belonged to Banu Khazraj and Abdullah bin Abi too. He did not support it.

In the meantime, Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) fell ill when she returned from Ghazwah. Stay sick for a month. She did not know anything about this accusation. However, one thing was clear: in the case of illness, the pleasures and blessings bestowed by the Prophet (ﷺ) were not visible. When the sickness was over, she went with Umme Musta (RA) for toileting one day.

Coincidentally, Umme Musta's (RA) foot slipped. At this, she cursed her son. Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) rebuked her for this, and she said that her son was also one of the slanderers against you. When she asked her, she narrated the whole incident.

Hazrat Aisha (RA) was astonished to hear her speak. Hazrat Aisha (RA) sought permission from the Prophet (ﷺ) to go to her parent's house to find out the truth. He (ﷺ) gave permission. When she went there and found out about the whole situation, she started crying helplessly, and in the same way, she spent two nights and two days crying. She felt as if her heart was about to burst.

In this situation, the Prophet (ﷺ) came. He read a sermon based on the word "Kalima Shahadat" and spoke!

Such a thing has been found out about you. If you are free from it, Allah will show your innocence soon and forgive you for any sin you have committed. If you confess and pass the sin to Allah, Allah will accept it.

At that time, Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah's (RA) tears stopped, and not a single drop of water dripped. She asked her parents to give him the answer. But they did not understand what to say after that. She spoke! By Allah, I know that whatever you hear has settled well in your hearts. And you have taken it to be accurate, so now if I deny it and Allah knows best, you will not take my word for it, and if I confess it. Now Allah knows best that if I am evil, you will believe me. In such a case, Allah has said the same thing for me and you as the father of Prophet Yusuf (AS) said.

In the Holy Qur'an, the guidance is from the Almighty!

فَصَبِرْ جَوِيدٌ وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَيَّ مَا تَصِفُونَ

(Surat Yusuf. 18)

So, patience is most fitting. And Allah is the one sought for help against your description."

After that, Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA) went to bed and lay down. At that time, the revelation began to descend on the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and then the intensity of the revelation ended, and he (ﷺ) was smiling, and he (ﷺ) was the first to say:

O 'Aa'ishah (RA)! Allah has acknowledged your innocence. On this, her mother happily told her to get up and thank the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She believed in her purity and the love of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She spoke! I will not stand up to him, and I praise only Allah. These verses of the Qur'an were revealed on this occasion in the name of Hazrat Aisha Sadiqah (RA).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِّنْكُمْ لَا تَحْسَبُوهُ شَرًّا لَّكُم بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ
لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مِّنْهُمْ مَّا اكْتَسَبَ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ ۚ وَالَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ مِنْهُمْ لَهُ عَذَابٌ
عَظِيمٌ ۚ وَلَوْلَا إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ ظَنَّ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بِأَنفُسِهِمْ خَيْرًا ۖ وَقَالُوا
هَذَا إِفْكٌ مُّبِينٌ ۚ وَلَوْلَا جَاءُوا عَلَيْهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ ۚ فَإِذْ لَمْ يَأْتُوا بِالشُّهَدَاءِ
فَأُولَٰئِكَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْكَذِبُونَ ۚ وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا
وَالْآخِرَةِ لَمَسَّكُمْ فِي مَا أَقَضْتُمْ فِيهِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ۚ إِذْ تَلَقَّوْنَهُ بِأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ
وَتَقُولُونَ بِأَفْوَاهِكُمْ مَّا لَيْسَ لَكُم بِهِ عِلْمٌ وَتَحْسَبُونَهُ هَيِّنًا ۚ وَهُوَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ
عَظِيمٌ ۚ وَلَوْلَا إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ قُلْتُمْ مَّا يَكُونُ لَنَا أَنْ نَتَكَلَّمَ بِهَذَا ۚ سُبْحَانَكَ
هَذَا بُهْتَانٌ عَظِيمٌ ۚ يَعِظُكُمُ اللَّهُ أَنْ تَعُودُوا لِمِثْلِهِ أَبَدًا ۚ إِنَّ كُنْتُمْ

مُؤْمِنِينَ ۝ وَيُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ۝ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُحِبُّونَ
 أَنْ تَشِيعَ الْفَاحِشَةُ فِي الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَاللَّهُ
 يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ۝ وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ رَعُوفٌ
 رَحِيمٌ ۝

(Surat al-Noor: 11-20)

Indeed, those who came with falsehood are a group among you. Do not think it is terrible; it is good for you. For every person among them is what [punishment] he has earned from the sin, and he who took upon himself the more significant portion thereof - for him is a great punishment. Why, when you heard it, did not the believing men and believing women think good of one another and say, "This is an obvious falsehood"? Why did they [who slandered] not produce for it four witnesses? And when they do not make the witnesses, they are the liars in the sight of Allah. And if it had not been for the favor of Allah upon you and His mercy in this world and the Hereafter, you would have been touched for that [lie] in which a great punishment involved you. When you received it with your tongues and said with your mouths that of which you had no knowledge and thought it was insignificant while it was tremendous in the sight of Allah. And why, when you heard it, did you not say, "It is not for us to speak of this. Exalted are You, [O Allah]; this is a great slander"? Allah warns you against returning to the likes of this [conduct] if you should be believers. And Allah makes clear to you the verses, and Allah is Knowing and Wise. Indeed, those who like that immorality should be spread [or publicized] among those who have believed

will have a painful punishment in this world and the Hereafter. And Allah knows, and you do not know. And if it had not been for the favor of Allah upon you and His mercy... and because Allah is Kind and Merciful.

These verses were revealed about the blessed Umme Al-Momineen Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) while the hypocrites had slandered her. There was a party of these slanderers. At the forefront of this cursed act was Abdullah ibn Abi Salol, the leader of all the hypocrites. This unfaithful person made these words in the ears of everyone by putting chili spices in them. Even the tongues of some Muslims began to open, and these rumors continued for about a month until the verses of the Holy Qur'an were revealed and the correct situation emerged.

After that, Musta ibn Attahasa (RA), Hassan ibn Thabit (RA), and Hamna bint Hajj (RA) were to lash eighty each on the same day. (الرحيق المختوم)

Tayammum orders:

Hazrat Aisha (RA) narrates: We were with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) on a journey. When we reached Beda or Zaat Al-Jaish, my necklace broke and fell. Some people went out to look for it searching. They got a place without water, so the people went to Abu Bakr (RA) and said: You do

not see what Aisha (RA) did. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and all of us stopped, and there is no water anymore. When Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) came to me, the Messenger of Allah (RA) was sleeping with his head on my knees.

He (RA) growled! You made the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and all of us stay, and they have no water. The Prophet (ﷺ) was sleeping with his head resting on my knees, so I could not move. When the Prophet (ﷺ) woke up, he recited this verse about tayammum.

Allah has said in the Qur'an:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ جُنُبًا فَاطَّهَّرُوا وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِّنْكُم مِّنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَمَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَكِنْ يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهَّرَكُمْ وَلِيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ○ (Surat al-Maida: 6)

Translation: O you who believe that when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and forearms to the elbows, wipe over your heads, and wash your feet to the ankles. And if you are in a state of “Janabat,” then purify yourselves. But if you are ill or on a journey, or one of you comes from the place of relieving himself, or you have contacted women and do not find water, then seek clean earth and wipe over your faces and

hands with it. Allah does not intend to make difficulty for you, but He wants to purify you and complete His favor upon you so that you may be grateful.

Everyone performed tayammum. Hazrat Usaid bin Hudair (RA) said: O family of Abu Bakr (RA)! This is not your first blessing from which the believer has been blessed, but the blessing has already reached them. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says that after that, the camel got up on the seat where I was sitting and found the necklace under it. (Sahih Bukhari)

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) says that once the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came to Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). She was sick. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: what happened to you? Hazrat Ayesha (RA) asked: My parents sacrificed for you. I have a fever and said something terrible to the fever. He (ﷺ) said: Do not speak ill of it. It is a command from Allah. Then he (ﷺ) said, "If you wish, I will teach you some words. When you recite it, the fever will go away."

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) asked, "Please tell me." The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Say so!

{اللَّهُمَّ ارحم جلدی الدقیق و عظمی الرقیق من شدة الحریق، یا ارحم ملذم
ان كنت آمنتم بالله العظيم فلا تصدعی على الراس، ولا تغیری الغم، ولا
تأکل اللحم، ولا تشربی الدم، وتحولی عنی الی من اتخذہ مع الله الهأ آخر}

O Allah! Please have mercy on my soft skin and weak bones. O Umme Mulzam! If you believe in a great being like Allah Jal Shanah. Please don't hurt my head or change the taste in my mouth and mine. Do not suck blood or eat my flesh and transfer to such a person who has a partner with Allah.

With these words, her fever went away. (Sarkhsi)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says: Once a woman of Ansar came to me and saw the blessed bed of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), which was a spread chador. She went home and sent a bed that was soft and full of wool. When he (ﷺ) came to the house, he (ﷺ) saw the bed and said: Ayesha (RA)! What's this? Where did it come from? I said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! An Ansari woman came and saw your bed. She went home and sent this bed to you. He (ﷺ) said: Give it back. I spoke! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I like it. I want to keep it at home. He (ﷺ) said: Ayesha (RA)! Give it back To Allah! If I were, Allah would have sent with me mountains of gold and silver. (Abu Mu'awiyah)

Imam Abu Dawud (ra) narrated from Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) that she said: I wanted to enter the House of Allah and pray. One day, he (ﷺ) took me by the hand, entered Hatim, and said: If you want to join Baitullah and offer prayers, then offer prayers in Hatim because it is a part of Baitullah. But when the people of Quraysh built the Kabah (due to

lack of funds), they excluded it from the House of Allah.

Hazrat Muawiyah (RA) says I have not seen any Khatib more eloquent than Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). She remembered the history and events of Arabia and many of her poems. She used to do much charity and wore patched clothes herself. It is narrated on the authority of Hazrat Anas (RA) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said that the virtue of Ayesha (RA) overall women is like the virtue of Sarid in food. (Bukhari)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) spent nine years with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Rasool Allah (ﷺ); when he was afflicted with the disease of last breath, he (ﷺ) remained ill for thirteen days. During these thirteen days, he (ﷺ) stayed with other spouses for five days, and for the last eight days, he remained with Umme Al-Momineen Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Due to weakness in the severity of the disease, Hazrat Akram (ﷺ) used to give his toothbrush to Hazrat Ayesha (RA) to soften it.

After the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was the center of knowledge, grace and goodness. When Muslims faced religious difficulty, they would turn to her, and she would solve their problem.

Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair (RA) says I have not seen anyone in the Qur'an, Hadith, jurisprudence,

history, and genealogy better than Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Hazrat Akhnaf ibn Qais (RA) said: I have not seen anyone more eloquent than Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA).

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) deeply loved to worship Allah. In addition to the obligatory prayers, she frequently recited Sunnah and Nawafil. She has performed Tahajjud and Chasht (Duha) prayers all her life. In addition to the fasts of Ramadan, she also used to fast many Nafil fasts. She was very committed to Hajj. There was not a year in which she did not perform Hajj. During Hajj, her tent was pitched between Mount Hira and Sabir. There, she established regular teaching circles. People from different parts of the Hajj used to ask her about Hajj and other religious issues.

When the time of death of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) was approaching, he sent his son Abdullah (RA) to the service of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) to allow me to be buried on the blessed side of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: This is the place I have reserved for my burial. But for the sake of Omar (RA), I give up this right today. This decision is an excellent example of her self-sacrifice.

It is narrated from Hazrat Ammar (RA) that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddique (RA) is the

wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) in this world and the hereafter. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

She had no children. It is narrated from Hisham ibn Arwa (ra) that Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) had adopted the surname Umme Abdullah from her nephew Abdullah ibn Zubayr (RA).

Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair (RA) says that once I saw that his aunt (Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah RA) gave seventy thousand dirhams in charity and stood up shaking the hem of her shirt.

Hisham ibn Arwa (ra) narrates that once Hazrat Abdullah ibn Zubayr (RA) sent two large bags to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) with a sum of one lakh. She ordered a pot and started filling it and distributing it among the people. She was fasting that day. When evening came, she asked her maid to bring something for iftar. Maid Umme Zara (RA) said! Umme Al-Mominin (RA)! Could you not ask for the meat of one of these dirhams to break the fast? She said if you had reminded me first, I would have asked for beef.

Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA) once asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Who is your favorite person? He (ﷺ) said! Ayesha (RA). He said, "I am asking from among the men." The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Her father Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Umar Farooq (RA) had fixed her

stipend at twelve thousand dirhams during his caliphate.

Imam Shaabi (ra) narrates concerning Imam Masruq (ra) that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: I saw Gabriel (peace be upon him) standing on a horse through the door of my room and the Prophet (ﷺ) was talking to him secretly. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came in, he asked, "Did you see him?" I spoke! Yes! He (ﷺ) said! What did you find him like? I spoke! As Wajih Kalbi (RA).

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You have seen abundantly good; he was Gabriel (as). After a while, he (ﷺ) said: Ayesha (RA)! It is Gabriel (as) who is greeting you. I spoke! May Allah grant him the best reward.

As a scholar, Hazrat Ayesha (RA) was superior not only to women, not only to other mothers of the believers, but also to all the Companions. Hazrat Abu Musa Al-Ashari (RA) says: We used to have a complicated thing that we asked Hazrat Ayesha (RA), and she indeed did not have any information about it. Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair (RA) said: The Qur'an, Fraed (Duties), Halal and Haram, Jurisprudence, Poetry, Medicine, History of Arabia, and Genealogy did not look beyond Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) is one of the Mujtahid in Sahabiyat. As such, her position is so high that

her name is easily associated with Hazrat Umar (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA) and Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA). It is narrated from Musa ibn Talha (ra) in Jami 'al-Tirmidhi that I have not seen anyone more eloquent than Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA).

The number of direct disciples of Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) is more than two hundred. The names of some of these companions and Tabeyien are as follows:

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA), Hazrat Abu Musa Al-Ashari (RA), Hazrat Abdullah Bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah Bin Umar (RA), Hazrat Amr Bin Aas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair (RA), Hazrat Abu Salma Bin Abdul Rahman (RA), Hazrat Barira (RA), Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair (RA), Hazrat Qasim bin Muhammad (ra), Hazrat Masruq bin Ajda (ra), Muaza bint Abdullah Al Adawiyah (ra), Safia bint Shebaa (ra), Umrah bint Abdul Rahman (ra), Ayesha bint Talha (ra), Imam Nakhai (ra), etc.

After Isha's prayers in Madinah, she passed away during Tahajjud on 17th Ramadan 57AH or 59AH, on Tuesday, June 13th, 678AD. Her funeral prayers were offered by Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA), and she was buried in Janat-ul-Baqi with her other fellow wives of the Prophet (ﷺ).

Qasim bin Muhammad (ra), Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman (ra), Abdullah bin Abi Atiq (ra), and

Zubair's (RA) two sons, Urwah (RA) and Abdullah (RA), took her to the grave.

The number of hadiths narrated from her is 2210, of which about 1174 were agreed upon by Bukhari and Muslims. In addition, 54 hadiths have been told by Imam Bukhari, and Imam Muslim has narrated 169.

Ten Virtues:

Umme Al-Momineen (RA), while mentioning her superiority over the other wives of Rasool Allah (ﷺ), says:

1. - The Prophet (ﷺ) did not marry any virgin except me.
2. - He (ﷺ) did not marry any woman except me, whose parents are both Muhajireen.
3. - Allah Almighty acquitted me from the sky.
4. - Gabriel (as) from the sky to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) brought my picture in silk cloth and said! Marry her. She Is your wife.
5. - I and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to do ghusl from the same vessel.
6. - Sometimes the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was with me, and revelation was revealed on him.
7. - Allah Almighty has honored the Messenger of Allah and me (ﷺ) to brush with the same Miswak to combined saliva.

8. - At the time of Rasool Allah's (ﷺ) death, his honorable head was between my throat and the chest.
9. - Rasool Allah (ﷺ) died during my turn.
- 10.- Rasool Allah (ﷺ) was buried in my cell.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah's (RA) household items were a bed, a mat, a bedding, a pillow filled with palm bark, two pots for keeping flour and dates, a pot of water, and a drinking cup. (Sahih Bukhari)

Although there was a maid in the house of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), she used to do all the work of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) with her own hands. She used to grind wheat, knead the flour, cook the food, and bring the water for ablution. She used to comb the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) head and apply perfume on his blessed body. She used to wash the clothes of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) with her own hands. She used to have a Miswak (toothbrush) and water on her head while sleeping. On the occasion of Hajj, she sent a sacrificial camel; for this, she used to make Qalawa herself.

(Sahih Bukhari)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Syeda Hafsa bint Umar (RA)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was the daughter of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Her mother's name was Zainab bint Mazuon (RA), who was a very famous and respected Sahaba. Who was the sister of Uthman bin Mazuon?

Her lineage is as follows: Hafsa bint Umar Farooq bin Khattab bin Nafil bin Abdul Aza bin Rabah bin Abdullah bin Quirt bin Zarah bin Udai bin Ka'b bin Lui.

Al-Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was born five years before the resurrection. When the Quraysh of Makkah were engaged in the construction of the Kaaba. The family in which she opened her eyes was famous for courage, eloquence, and understanding of matters. That's why she had fearlessness in her mood. Many families in Makkah knew how to read and write. Among them was her family. She also learned to read and write from childhood. When Hazrat Umar (RA) became a Muslim, his entire family also became Muslims. At that time, Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was ten years old.

Her first marriage was to Khanis bin Hudhafah Sahmi (RA) of Banu Seham. He converted to Islam at the beginning of Islam. She was counted among the Sabiqun al-Awalun. The couple migrated to Abyssinia in 6AH. They had returned

to Makkah before the Prophet migrated to Madinah. Khanis (RA) was wounded in the Ghazwah Badr, and then he died due to this wound. After the death of Khanis (RA), the Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Hafsa (RA) to Sha'ban 3AH (624 AD). Her dowry was fixed at 400 dirhams when she was 22 years old.

Hazrat Haritha bin Numan (RA) had several houses near the Prophet's Mosque. Whenever the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) performed a marriage, Hazrat Haritha (RA) used to offer a home of his own to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). When he (ﷺ) married Hazrat Syeda Hafsa (RA), Hazrat Haritha (RA) offered one of his houses for his service. The house that Umm Al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) got after her marriage was on the eastern side of Masjid Nabawi.

It is narrated from Hazrat Saeed bin Musayyab (ra) that when the husband of Hazrat Hafsa (RA) passed away, and the wife of Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) passed away, Hazrat Umar (RA) went to Hazrat Uthman (RA) and told him that he was sad. If there is a desire to marry, the 'iddah of Hafsa (RA) from the first husband has ended. You can marry her. But Hazrat Uthman (RA) did not answer him. Then Hazrat Umar (RA) went to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and narrated the whole incident.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You should marry Hafsa (RA) to me and I to marry 'Uthman (RA) to

my third daughter, Umme Kulthum RA), who is the younger sister of Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA). So, he got married to Hazrat Hafsa (RA), and Hazrat Uthman (RA) got married to Umme Kulthum bint Rasool-Ullah (RA). Allah Almighty chose a better relationship for both of them. The Prophet (ﷺ) was better than Hazrat Uthman (RA) for Hazrat Hafsa (RA), and the daughter of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was better for Hazrat Uthman (RA) than the daughter of Hazrat Umar (ra).

Hazrat Hafsa (RA) is one of the wives who fasts and stays awake at night. She was naturally quick-tempered, yet she was very Allah-fearing. She used to ask the Prophet (ﷺ) every kind of question. She hated differences. After the Battle of Safin, when the Tahkeem incident happened, her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) wanted to stay away, considering it a fitnah. Still, Hazrat Hafsa (RA) said there was no benefit to this participation, but you should do it anyway. You should participate because people will be waiting for your opinion.

She was terrified of Dajjal. A man named Sayad lived in Madinah. The signs related to the Dajjal that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) mentioned were present. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) met him one day on the way and started to abuse him. It swelled so much that the passage was blocked. Hazrat Ibn Umar (RA) began to beat him. When Hazrat Hafsa (RA) heard the news, she told her

brother! Do you not know that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said that the reason for the emergence of Dajjal will be his anger?

Hazrat Hafsa's (RA) mood was a little quick. She sometimes gave the same answer in conversation with Rasulullah (ﷺ). In Bukhari Sharif, Hazrat Omar (RA) says that we people did not value women even in the age of Jahiliyah. Islam gave them status, and their value was known when the verses related to them were revealed in the Qur'an. One day, my wife gave me an opinion on something. I said, "What do you have to do with advice?" She speaks! Umar Bin Al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with him. You do not tolerate a single thing, even though your daughter replies to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) that I do so. On this, Hazrat Umar (RA) explained to her and threatened her with the punishment of Allah.

She held a very high position in terms of knowledge and grace. Sixty (60) hadiths have been narrated from her. Five hadiths are recorded in Sahih Bukhari. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Umar (RA), Hazrat Hamza (RA), Hazrat Safia Bin Abu Ubaid (RA), Hazrat Haritha Bin Wahb (RA), and Hazrat Abdul Rahman Bin Harith (RA) are among those who narrated Ahadith from her. She has also received the good news of becoming the wife of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in Paradise.

Hazrat Syeda Hafsa (RA) had the privilege of performing Hajj in the presence of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in 10 AH. She received training under the supervision of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and became a part of the group that taught the manners and customs of Hajj and the rulings and issues related to women to other women with complete trust.

It is a privilege to be seven Badri companions to the people of her family.

1. Her father, Hazrat Umar (RA)
2. Her uncle, Hazrat Zaid bin Khattab (RA)
3. Her first husband, Hazrat Khanis bin Khuzafah (RA)
1. Her three maternal uncles
4. Hazrat Uthman (RA) bin Mazuon
5. Hazrat Abdullah (RA) bin Mazuon
6. Hazrat Qadamah (RA) bin Mazuon
7. Son of her Uncle Saib bin Usman bin Mazuon (RA).

It is written in Musnad Ahmad that according to the instructions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Shifa bin Abdullah Adawiyah (RA) taught her to read and write. The Prophet (ﷺ) put all the written parts of the Holy Qur'an in one place and kept them with Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA). These parts of the Holy Qur'an remained with her

after Rasool Allah's (ﷺ) demise till her death. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) was her real brother.

Different tribes were settled in Makkah, and additional responsibilities were assigned to other tribes to resolve their differences and conflicts and keep the administrative affairs correct. Umm al-Momineen Syeda Hafsa's (RA) tribe, Bani Adi, has the responsibilities of ambassadors. Different tribes used to choose this tribe for mediation. Also, if a Qureshi had a political issue with another tribe, then the chief of Bani Adi used to solve all the problems as an ambassador. Syedna Umar Farooq (RA), the father of Syeda Hafsa (RA), used to solve people's problems as an ambassador before Islam.

Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA), the great-uncle of Umm Al-Momineen, Syeda Hafsa (RA), died, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) kissed his forehead and said with tears! You left this world without being related to anything. He ﷺ blessed him with the title of 'Al-Salaf al-Salih'. He was the first companion who was buried in Jannat al-Baqi.

In the age of Jahiliyah, Arab social values had fallen so much that humanity and goodness were not found even by seeking them. Especially in this period, the discriminatory attitudes between men and women were born, in which the delicate gender lost its status. In such a situation, the Prophet ﷺ defeated the discriminatory attitudes of

the Arabs through his teachings and practical attitudes. The useful lives of the holy wives in the family of the Prophet (ﷺ) became a beacon in this path. The Prophet (ﷺ) made numerous reforms for their fundamental rights. Set a unique and exemplary standard of benevolence towards chaste spouses, which was never before in this society. He gave them the full right to express their opinion. He handled the issues arising from their feminine temperament with a smile. This is why the mothers of the believers used to present their demands boldly and frankly in the presence of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and expressed their opinions openly in social matters. There are some narrations about Umm al-Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA) that she used to speak to the Prophet (ﷺ) without hesitation.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) ordered Hazrat Zayd bin Thabit رضي الله عنه to collect the Holy Quran in one place. So, he carefully and painstakingly collected various verses written on leather, tablets, and stones. That scripture was preserved with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). After his death, this trust came to Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) chose Umm al-Momineen Syeda Hafsa (RA) to protect this great trust, and this manuscript was preserved with her.

Syedna Anas bin Malik (RA) narrates that Syedna Uthman bin Affan (RA) was visited by Syedna Huzaifa bin Yaman (RA), who was waging Jihad

with the people of Iraq to conquer Armenia and Azerbaijan. Hazrat Huzaifa (RA) was troubled by the divisive attitude of the people towards the Qur'an. He told Hazrat Uthman (RA), "O Commander of the Faithful!" Before this, the Ummah also falls into disagreements about the Book of Allah like the Jews and Christians; may you resolve these differences. And he described the whole situation there. So Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) sent a message to Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) that the Mus'haf, which was written by Syedna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and Syedna Umar Farooq (RA), remained safe throughout his life and after him, it is now with you (RA). Allow us to copy and prepare the prescriptions accordingly. After this work, we will return that Mus'haf to you. Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) handed that Mus'haf to Hazrat Uthman (RA). He handed it over to Hazrat Zayd Bin Thabit (RA), Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair (RA), Hazrat Saeed Bin Aas (RA), and Hazrat Abdul Rahman Bin Harith (RA) to prepare copies accordingly.

He made copies of the original Qur'an from Umm al-Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA). After the copies were made, they returned the original Qur'an to Umm Al Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA) in its original condition. Before her death, Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) made a will that after my death, this Holy Qur'an should be given to the custody of my brother Hazrat Abdullah Bin Umar (RA).

When the age of Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa (RA) reached the age of 60 years, she felt the knock of death at the door of life, so she called her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA). When he came, she said to him! You may remember that my respected father had bequeathed a quarter of my property before his death. Hazrat Abdullah (RA) told me that I remember perfectly. Then he said that you must be aware that the respected father had said that when I die, this property should be divided among the family of Umar. Hazrat Abdullah (RA) said I remembered this, too. Then she said that the property in the garden should be given as charity for the sake of Allah.

She died in Madinah Munawara in the reign of Amir Mu'awiyah (RA) on 5th Sha'ban 45AH and was buried in Janat al-Baqi '. Marwan bin Hukam, the Governor of Madinah, offered her funeral prayers. Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA) carried her body on his shoulder to the graveyard, and her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) took her to the grave. At the time of her death, she (RA) was sixty (60) years old. She (RA) had no children of the Prophet (ﷺ).

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Zainab's (RA) father was Khaziymah bin Harith Hilali. Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Zainab (RA) bint Khaziymah was born in Makkah thirteen years before the Prophet's (ﷺ) resurrection. She is counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun."

He was born in Makkah in 595AD. She was the fifth wife of the Prophet (ﷺ). His genealogy is as follows: Zainab bint Khaziymah bin Abdullah bin Umar bin Abd Manaf bin Hilal bin Ammar bin Amir Sa'saa bin Muawiya bin Bakr bin Huwazin bin Mansoor bin Ikramah bin Khasfa bin Khatib bin Aylan Al Hilaliyah.

When the polytheists of Makkah saw the flourishing of Islam, they resorted to cruelty and violence. Hazrat Syedah Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Ubaidah bin Harith (RA), also faced various miseries and difficulties. Meanwhile, the order of emigration was revealed. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) gathered the Companions and gave the order to migrate. When Hazrat Ubaidah Bin Harith (RA) returned home in the evening, he narrated the incident to his wife. So, his wives started preparations for migration. Finally, one day, Syedah Zainab (RA), her husband Hazrat Ubaidah (RA), her two brothers Hazrat Tufail (RA)

and Hazrat Hussain (RA), and Hazrat Musta bin Attahasa (RA) left for the migration to Medina. Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Salma Ajlani (RA) welcomed this caravan. After a few days, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) also migrated and reached Madinah and established a meeting between the Muhajir and the Ansar. Hazrat Ubaidah Bin Harith (RA) was declared the brother of Hazrat Umayr bin Hammam Ansari (RA). Hazrat Ummer (RA) dedicated a house and much land to Hazrat Obaidah (RA) and his family. The emigrants and Ansar remember him with the title of "Sheikh Al-Muhajireen". As in Makkah, Hazrat Syedah Zainab (RA) spent a lot on low-income people, including those in Madinah.

The Battle of Badr happened. Madinah was about 98 miles away from Badr. The Prophet (ﷺ) camped near Badr on the night of Friday, 17th of Ramadan, with his loyalist Companions. This was the first formal battle between right and wrong in Islamic history. After the formation of the two armies, on the side of the enemies of Islam, the leaders of the infidels of Makkah, Utbah, Sahiba, and Walid entered the field. They called for individual combat, in response to which the Prophet (ﷺ) sent his three companions, Hazrat Ali (RA), Hamza (RA), and Ubaydah (RA), to fight them. Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Hamza (RA) soon defeated and killed their opponents. While Hazrat Ubaidah Bin Harith (RA) and Waleed fought for a long time, both

were injured. Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat went ahead and killed Waleed. Hazrat Ubaydah bin Harith (RA) was injured in one of his feet in this battle. This wound was severe. After the end of the war, he started returning to Medina with Lashkar-e-Islam, so he was martyred at Maqam-e-Safra and was buried there.

Hazrat Syedah Zainab (RA) was more generous than all the mothers of the believers, so her title was Umme al-Masakin. Her first marriage was to Tufayl ibn Harith. He divorced her a few days later and married Tufayl's brother Ubaidah bin Harith (RA). He was martyred in the Battle of Badr from the Muslim side. After him, she married Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA). He had asked in his prayer of martyrdom before the battle of Uhud began.

O Creator! Please give me an opponent who is very brave and angry. I will fight in Your way and be killed by him, and he will cut off my lips, nose, and ears so that when I meet You and You ask me, Abdullah! Why have your lips, nose, and ears been cut off? I will say, for the sake of You and Your Messenger (ﷺ). His prayer was accepted in the Divine Court. He was blessed with martyrdom, and his body was mutilated. (معآرف الحديث)

While fighting in the battle, the sword of Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA) was broken into pieces, so the Prophet (ﷺ) gave him a palm stick. He used

the work as a sword, and that stick was cut like a sword. Eventually, he was martyred in Ghazwah Uhud.

Hazrat Abdullah (RA) bin Jahsh was the son of Amima bint Abdul Muttalib (RA), the paternal auntie of the Prophet (ﷺ). After the 'iddah of Hazrat Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA), the Prophet (ﷺ) himself married her in Ramadan, 4AH, 625AD. Her Maher was fixed at five hundred dirhams. She lived only three months and passed away. He died in Madinah on Rabi Al-Awwal, 4AH. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) led her funeral prayer. She was the only wife whose funeral prayer was led by the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) himself offered her funeral prayers, and she was buried in Janat al-Baqi '. At the time of her death, she was 30 years old. (Zarqani)

She was very generous. She was always ready to help the poor and needy.

After Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA), Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA) had the honor of being dismissed in the life of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ). All the other spouses died after him.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) and Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA) were the real sisters from the mother's side, whom the Prophet (ﷺ) married in 7AH after the Umrah al-Qaza.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Umme Salma (RA)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Umme Salma's (RA) real name was Hind. She belonged to Banu Makhzoom. Her surname was Umme Salma (RA). She was born 28 years before the Hijrah to Madinah. It happened in Makkah in 602 AD. Her mother was Attika bint Umar bin Rabia bin Malik Kinaniya. Her father was Abu Umayyah Sahl ibn Muggar ibn Abdullah ibn Umar and Ibn Makhzoom. Abu Umayyah was famous among the nobles of Quraysh for his generosity and horse riding. Abu Umayyah was a wealthy, benevolent, and generous man. That is why he was remembered by the title of "Zad-ul-Rakib".

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) was first married to Hazrat Abdullah bin Abdul Asad Makhzoomi. His surname was Abu Salma. Hazrat Abu Salma (RA) was the cousin and foster brother of Rasool-Ullah (ﷺ). Both of them drank the milk of Hazrat Sobia (RA).

She and her husband have the privilege of being the "Sabiqun Awalun". She believes in the beginning of Islam with her husbands and emigrates to Abyssinia with him. There, she had four children: Zainab, Salma, Omar, and Dara. Returning from there, she migrated to Madinah. Abu Salamah (RA) used to associate Ghazwah

Badr and Ghazwah Uhud. In Ghazwah Uhud, he was wounded, and due to this wound, he passed away (martyred) in 8th Jumadi-ul-Akhir 4AH.

The Prophet (ﷺ) prayed for his forgiveness.

O Allah! Forgive Abu Salma (RA), elevate him among the guided people, and support those who follow him and forgive him and us. O Lord of the worlds! Open his grave and enlighten it.

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) says that once my husband came to my house and she said that today I have heard a hadith from the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). What is more beloved than with everything of the world is that whoever afflicted with a calamity and he said:

(إِنَّا لِلَّهِ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ)

(Ina Allah Ina Ilayha Ra Jaun)

And after that, he should pray

(اللَّهُمَّ اجْزِنِي فِي مَصِيبَتِي هَذَا وَعُوضْنِي مِنْهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا)

(Allah reward me for this misfortune and repay me in kind, O Allah! I hope to be awarded in this trouble) O Allah, grant me a substitute for it, and Allah will surely make it better than it.

(Musnad Ahmad)

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) says I had this hadith or remembrance when Abu Salamah (RA) passed away. I will not find anyone better than Abu Salma

(RA), but I read the instructions of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

The love and closeness that the Prophet (ﷺ) had with Hazrat Abu Salma (RA) and the sincerity and perseverance he showed after converting to Islam, the Prophet (ﷺ) thought of the evidence that was shown during the severe trials. He conveyed the message of marriage. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) said that I have some excuses.

- - I am very proud to be with you. It won't be easy.
- - I have children; that is, I have orphans with me.
- - I am older. That is, I will no longer have children.
- - I have no guardian.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

- - As far as having more pride in temperament is concerned, it is from Allah Almighty; pray for patience and forbearance in your pride.
- - Allah bless your children. Someone to take care of you. There will be no problem.
- - I'm older than you. That's no excuse.
- - As for the guardian, let any of your guardians become your relationship with me will not dislike.

Umme Salma (RA) replied: O Omar (RA)! Get up and marry me with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

In this way, Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) got the best personality in the world in exchange for blessings. According to Shawwal 4AH, 626AD, the Prophet (ﷺ) married her. He gave her a mill, a pitcher, and a leather pillow filled with palm bark. He also gave the same goods to his other wives. There is also mention of two leather bags for water. After the marriage, Syeda Umme Salma (RA) was brought to the room of Syeda Zainab bint Khaziymah (RA), who had passed away at that time. This cell was given to Umme Al-Mominin Syeda Umme Salma (RA).

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) was as beautiful, intelligent, jurisprudential, generous, and knowledgeable as Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Jalil al-Qadr Sahaba used to research the issue by asking her about it. An example of the perfection of their opinion and intellect is in Hdaybiyah. However, after the peace treaty of Hdaybiyah, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) ordered the Companions to slaughter and hair cutting and no one sacrificed or slit the hair. He (ﷺ) was very saddened by this and went inside and said to his wife, Hazrat Umme Salma (RA)! What has happened to them that they do not obey my orders? Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) said to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ):

You (ﷺ) should not be disaffected by them. Slaughter your animal and cut your hair. So, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) did the same. Upon this, the Companions became convinced that the conditions of peace could not be changed, so they all started slaughtering "Hadi" (animals for sacrifice) and cutting off their hair. (Zarqani)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) has endured many hardships for the sake of religion. The event of your migration to Madinah is famous.

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) says that my husband Hazrat Abu Salamah (RA) intended to emigrate to Madina Munawara, so he put me on a camel. The little boy Salma was in my lap. When we left, my tribesmen surrounded Abu Salma (RA) and said, "You can go."

But it is impossible to take our girl. You cannot take her. In the meantime, among them, the tribes of Hazrat Abu Salma (RA) came and spoke! "You can go, but the child belongs to our tribe, so you can't take him away," she said. So, Banu Abdul Asad snatched the child, and Banu Mughirah took Umme Salma (RA). Abu Salamah (RA) went to Madinah alone. Both husband and child were separated from Hazrat Umme Salma (RA), and wife and son were separated from Hazrat Abu Salma (RA).

In the same way, a year has passed. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) kept crying, remembering her

husband and child. Eventually, the family took pity on her and allowed Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) to go to her husband. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) begged her in-laws to return her child, so they returned him. She took the child and walked towards Madinah.

She intends to go for about five hundred kilometers with the grace of Allah alone; when she reached Taneem, she found 'Uthman ibn Talha (he had not become a Muslim then). When he learned about the situation, he took her safely to Madinah and spoke when he saw the population of Quba. Your husband is in the same town. Go into it, and Allah will bless you. After that, he returned to Makkah. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) says: I have not seen a more noble man than Uthman bin Talha (RA). (Ibn Hisham)

Hazrat Safina (RA) was a slave of Hazrat Umme Salma (RA). She released Hazrat Safina (RA) on the condition that she would serve the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) for the rest of her life.

Hazrat Abu Lababah (RA) once tied himself to a pillar of a masjid due to a mistake he made. The Prophet (ﷺ) was in the room of Umme Salama (RA) when he said that the repentance of Abu Lababah (RA) had been accepted. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) was pleased, and she asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I will tell Abu Lababah (RA) this good news with

permission. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) shouted at the room door when he gave permission. Abu Lababah (RA); Congratulations! Your repentance has been accepted.

Hazrat Abu Lababah (RA) performed Sajdah-e-Shukr, and this news spread like wildfire among all the Companions, and the Companions gathered in the masjid to congratulate Abu Lababah (RA).

Once the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to visit the room of Umme Salma (RA) when the following verse of Surah Al-Ahzab was revealed:

يٰۤاَيُّهَا النِّسَاءُ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَاَحَدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَاءِ اِنَّ اَتَّقِيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ
بِالنُّقُولِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا
وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْاُولٰٓئِ وَاقْنِ الصَّلٰوةَ
وََاتَيْنِ الزَّكٰوةَ وَاَطِعْنَ اللّٰهَ وَرَّسُوْلَهٗ اِنَّمَآ يُرِيْدُ اللّٰهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ
الرِّجْسَ اَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا

(Surat al-Ahzab: 32 - 33)

O wives of the Prophet, you are not like anyone among women. If you fear Allah, then do not be soft in speech [to men], lest he in whose heart is disease should covet, but speak with appropriate speech. And abide in your houses and do not display yourselves as [was] the display of the former times of ignorance. And establish prayer, give zakat, and obey Allah and

His Messenger (ﷺ). Allah intends only to remove from you the impurity [of sin], O people of the [Prophet's] household, and to purify you with [extensive] purification.

After the revelation of the verse of Hijab, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ ordered women to veil from Hazrat Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum رضي الله عنه, the blind companion. Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) was with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ on the occasion of the farewell Hajj.

The verse of purification was revealed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in his hujra (house), in which Allah Almighty addressed the mothers of the believers. Similarly, some verses of Surah At-Tawbah and Surah An-Nisa 'were revealed in her room. 378 Hadiths have been narrated from Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA). After Hazrat Ayesha (RA), she is considered the only one among the mothers of the believers in knowledge, skill, grace, and perfection. She used to recite the Holy Quran wonderfully. She also used to give fatwas on the problems of the people.

Ibn Qayyim (ra) writes that a book should be made if her fatwas are collected. Her fatwas used to be unanimous. She lived a very ascetic life. Fasting on Monday, Thursday, and Friday was her norm. The commands of al-Maruf and Nahi al-Munkir bound her. She used to do much charity.

Once, Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Umm Salama (RA) sat with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Hazrat Gabriel (as) came and started talking to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). After he left, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) asked her, "Do you know him?" She spoke to Wahiyah Kalbi (RA). Rasool Allah (ﷺ) told her that he was Gabriel (as). Probably, this is an event before the descent of the Hijab.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salima (RA) said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) taught me a supplication and said: Recite it at the time of Maghrib Adhan.

{اللَّهُمَّ اِنْ هَذَا اِقْبَالُ لَيْلِكَ وَاَدْبَارُ بَهَارِكَ وَاَصْوَاتُ دَعَائِكَ فَاعْفُرْ لِي}

O Allah! This is your coming of night and going of day and your calling. The time has come, so forgive me

(كتاب الاذكار)

There is much disagreement about her death. Bukhari has written 58AH in the history of Kabir. Waqidi and Ibn Asakar have written Duel-Qadah 59AH. Ibn Abi Khadima has declared 61AH to be correct. She was 84 years old at the time of her death. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) led the Janazah prayer, and her body was laid to rest in the graveyard of Jannah al-Baqi 'in Madinah. She was buried in the grave by her sons Umar, Salma Abdullah bin Abdullah, and Abdullah bin Wahab. She had no children from the Messenger of Allah

(ﷺ). Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) passed away last among the mothers of the believers.

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) participated in the battle of Marisa, the battle of Khyber, the conquest of Makkah, the peace of Hdaybiyah, the struggle of Taif, and the fight of Haneen, which is getting the honor. In the battle of Khyber, when Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) struck the polytheist wrestler Marhab with his sword, he heard his teeth breaking.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) kept some of the blessed hair of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) in a silver box. Whenever one of the Companions had a problem or illness, she would take a cup full of water and come to the service of Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Umme Salma (RA). She would take these blessed hairs out of the box and shake them in this water. The blessing of this water would take away the pain.

(Mothers of the Believers)

She was one of the Mujtahid Companions. Allama Ibn Qayyim (ra) has written that a magazine can be prepared if the fatwas of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) are collected. The characteristic of her fatwa is that all Muhaddith agree with it.

(Declaration of Occasion: Vol. 1, p. 13)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) had a daughter from her first husband, Zainab (RA). She was a jurist of her time.

Among the children born to Hazrat Umm Salma's (RA) first husband, Salma (RA) was born in Abyssinia. He married Hazrat Imama (RA), the daughter of Ameer Hamza (RA). *Umar* was the ruler of Persia and Bahrain during the time of Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA).

Umme Al-Momineen Umme Salma (RA) has a large group of students who have acquired the knowledge of Hadith from her, including:

Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Abu Bakr (RA), Osama bin Zayd (RA), Hind bint Harith Al Farasia (RA), Safia bint Sheiba (RA), Umar Farooq (RA), Zainab bint Abu Salma (RA), Musab bin Abdullah (RA), Abdullah bin Rafi (ra), Nafi 'Mawla Ibn Umar (ra), Imam Shubah (ra), Abu Bakeer (ra), Khaira (ra) mother Hasan Basri (ra), Sulaiman bin Yasar (ra), Abu Usman Nahdi (ra), Hamid (ra), Abu Salma (ra), Saeed bin Musayyab (ra), Abu Wael (ra), Safia bin Muhsin (ra), Imam Shabi (ra), Abdul Rahman bin Hisham (ra), Ikrimah (ra), Abu Bakr bin Abdul Rahman (ra), Uthman bin Abdullah (ra), Urwah bin Zubair (ra), Karib (ra) Mawla Ibn Abbas (RA), Qabisa bin Zohaib (ra) and Yala bin Mamlik (ra) etc.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)

Her name is Zainab (RA), and her surname is Umme Al-Hakam. She belongs to the tribe of Asad bin Khaziymah of Quraysh. Her previous name was Barrah, which was changed by the Prophet (ﷺ) to Zainab (RA).

Her lineage is as follows: Zainab bint Jahsh bin Raab bin Yamar bin Sabrah bin Marat bin Kathir bin Ghanim bin Dudan bin Asad bin Khaziymah.

She was born in Makkah 33 years before the resurrection of the Prophet (ﷺ) in 590AD. It is also said that she was born thirty years ago. She used to say that I am the chief of the descendants of Abdul Shams. (Sahabiyat Mubashirat)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) was the daughter of Hazrat Umainah bint Abdul Muttalib (RA), the auntie of Rasool Allah (ﷺ). Her father's name was Jahsh bin Raab bin Yamar.

She initially believed in Islam. She is counted in the "Sabiqun Awalun." After receiving the permission of the Prophet (ﷺ), she and her family migrated to Madinah.

Muhammad ibn Umar (ra) narrates that when the Prophet (ﷺ) came to Madinah. Hazrat Zainab (RA) also migrated to Madinah. She was wonderful.

In Islam, equality has been taught, and the weak and the strong have been brought together. Although there are thousands of examples of this in history, this event is the most important because it lays the foundation for practical education. The Quraysh, especially the Hashim family, did not claim to be contemporary with them regarding the status they enjoyed in Arabia due to the guardianship of the Kaaba. Islam declared mere righteousness as the standard of nobility, and family pride and arrogance were the motto of Jahiliyah. Therefore, although Hazrat Zaid (RA) was enslaved, he was a high-ranking Muslim and a righteous man. Thus, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) did not feel any shame in marrying her to Hazrat Zainab bin Jahsh (RA). The second purpose was that Hazrat Zayd (RA) would teach her the Quran and Hadith.

The Prophet (ﷺ) gave her the message of marriage for Hazrat Zayd ibn Haritha (RA). She spoke! O Rasool Allah (ﷺ), I do not like him. I belong to the Quraysh. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: I like him for you. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) married his adopted son and freed slave Hazrat Zayd ibn Haritha (RA), but she could not keep a good relationship with him. A year later, Zayd (RA) complained to the Prophet (ﷺ) about his wife's attitude towards him and said that he wanted to divorce her. The Prophet (ﷺ) tried hard to continue

their marriage, but they could not live together, and Zayd (RA) divorced her.

The Holy Qur'an says:

وَإِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَاتَّقِ اللَّهَ
وَتُخْفِي فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَتَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَاللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَخْشَاهُ
فَلَمَّا قَضَى زَيْدٌ مِنْهَا وَطَرًا زَوَّجْنَاهَا لَكَ لِي لَا يَكُونَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَرَجٌ فِي
أَزْوَاجِ أَدْعِيَائِهِمْ إِذَا قَضَوْا مِنْهُنَّ وَطَرًا وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ مَفْعُولًا ۝

(Surat al-Ahzab, 37)

Translation: And [remember, O Muhammad], when you said to the one on whom Allah bestowed favor and granted favor, "Keep your wife and fear Allah," while you concealed within yourself that which Allah is to disclose. And you feared the people, while Allah has more right that you fear Him. So, when Zayd no longer needed her, we married her to you so that there would not be any discomfort upon the believers concerning the wives of their adopted sons when they no longer needed them. And ever is the command of Allah accomplished.

In the time of Jahiliya, the adopted son was considered the real son. People started calling Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha Zaid bin Muhammad (RA). Allah Almighty had to put an end to this ritual of ignorance, so He used a method that would put an end to this ritual forever.

It is narrated on the authority of Sahih Muslim that Hazrat Anas (RA) said: When iddah of Hazrat Zainab (RA) finished, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) sent Hazrat Zaid (RA) to Hazrat Zainab (RA) for his message of Nikah. He went to the door, kept the side back, and spoke! O Zainab (RA)! The Prophet (ﷺ) sent me the message of his marriage to you.

According to the narration of Sahih Bukhari, Hazrat Zainab (RA), daughter of Jahsh, used to be proud of the fact that the guardians and my marriage solemnized your marriage was solemnized by Allah with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) was commanded by revelation to marry Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA). Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) used to say that Allah Almighty arranged my marriage above the seven heavens.

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) said: When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) married Hazrat Zainab (RA), my mother Umme Sulaim (RA) (who was the auntie of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in the relationship) made halwa from dates, ghee and cheese—sent to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). When I gave this dessert to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), he said: Call so-and-so and call any man you meet along the way. Hazrat Anas (RA) says that about three hundred people gathered. Then he said:

Anas (RA)! Bring that dish. He recited something on it and then called ten men and told them to

eat in front of him with the name of Allah. Everyone ate to their heart's content. Then the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said to me:

Anas  ! Now, pick up this tray. When I picked up the tray, I don't think there was more halwa when I put the tray or when everyone ate it, and then when I picked up the tray, it was more than that.

(Asad al-Ghabah, V5p. 466, Zarqani, vol. 4, p. 11)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) was married on the first of Duel-Qadah 5AH according to 627AD. She was thirty-five (35) years old at the time of marriage. Ibn Hisham said her dowry was four hundred (400) dirhams. After this marriage, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) made special arrangements for William. The commandments of the veil were revealed on the occasion of her marriage.

Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) was a virtuous, frequently fasting, awake, and skilled woman. She helped people in need and people experiencing poverty a lot. She was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) on the occasion of the farewell pilgrimage. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says: In matters of religion, I have not seen any woman who is more pious, straight-talking, generous, charitable, and active in seeking the pleasure of Allah than Zainab (RA). She worshiped very humbly. Eleven hadiths have been narrated from her.

Hazrat Zainab's (RA) real sister was misunderstood during the incident of Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Still, when the Prophet (ﷺ) asked Hazrat Zainab (RA) about the role of Hazrat Ayesha (RA), she clearly said that I saw nothing but goodness in Ayesha (RA).

Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar (RA) once donated twelve thousand dirhams to Umme al-Mominin Syeda Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) during his caliphate. She said, "May Allah forgive Umar (RA). My other sisters (other mothers of the believers) are more deserving of it than me." She understands that it is given to distribute it to all. People said that it was all yours. She talks about it! Subhan Allah! Then cover it with a cloth and speak! Put your hand inside it and start distributing it among the people. Hazrat Burza bint Rafay (RA), keep spreading and then talk! Umme Al-Mominin (RA)! May Allah forgive you, by Allah! We also have a right to it. She spoke! Take what is left under the cloth. She removed the fabric and counted; it was 85 dirhams. She did not keep a single dirham with her. Then she raised her hand towards the sky and said: O Allah! Omar's (RA) donation did not reach me after this year. So, she died that year.

Once the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to the Azwaj Mutahira رضي الله عنه. The one with the most extended hand will be found sooner than me among you. This metaphor was a reference to generosity. But the Ummahat al-Mominin did not

understand its reality and started measuring each other's hands. But when Hazrat Zainab (RA) passed away, they learned that the long hand meant generosity.

Distinguishing features of Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) in Ummahat-ul-Momineen:

- Because of her, the ritual of the age of ignorance that adopted the son of the real son status is over.
- After her marriage, people were ordered to give people names with birth fathers and not attribute them to anyone else.
- Allah Almighty married Hazrat Zainab (RA) through revelation.
- After marrying her, the Prophet (ﷺ) did very excellent Williamas. Many people attended.
- The verse of hijab and veil was revealed on the occasion of your marriage.
- On the day of her Williamas, Allah Almighty revealed Surah Al-Ahzab by Forbade people to enter houses without permission through verse 53.
- The ritual ended with the widow of an adopted son, who cannot be married.

She passed away in Madinah Munawara in 20AH, according to 641AD. Her funeral prayer was offered by Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA). She was 53 years old at the time. After the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), she was the first wife to die. Hazrat Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Jahsh (RA), Osama ibn Zayd (RA), Abdullah ibn Abi Ahmad (RA), and Muhammad ibn Talha (RA) took her down to the grave. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi'. Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) had instructed that the light of fire should not be taken behind my funeral and her body should be dug near the house of Hazrat Aqeel (RA) in Janat Al-Baqi. Bring raw bricks and place them around the grave. It was boiling on the day of her death.

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah (RA) said: Alas, today a woman passed away who was in a good place for worshipers, helper of orphans and widows.

(Shami)

She has narrated eleven hadiths. Hazrat Umm Habiba (RA), Hazrat Zainab Bint Abi Salama (RA), Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Jahsh (RA), and Hazrat Kulthum Bint Talaq (RA) are among those who narrated from her.

She left a house in her inheritance sold by her heirs to Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik to demolish it and expand the courtyard of the Prophet's Masjid.

(Azwaj-e-Mutahirat)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Jawariyah bint Harith (RA)

Umme Al-Mominin was the daughter of Harith bin Abi Zarar, the chief of Bani Mustaliq.

Her lineage is as follows: Barah bint Harith bin Abi Zarar bin Habib bin Aiz bin Malik bin Khaziymah bin Saad bin Amr bin Rabia bin Harith bin Amr.

Her first marriage was to Safah ibn Safwan, who was killed by Muslims in Ghazwah Marisah. Among the children and women who were arrested in this Ghazwah Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) was among them. Afterward, she came to Hazrat Thabit bin Qais (RA) custody. Before she converted to Islam, her name was Barrah.

Hazrat Jawariyah's father was the chief of Banu Mustaliq. At the behest of the Quraysh, he and his tribe began preparations to attack the Muslims in Medina. When the Prophet (ﷺ) was informed, he left Madinah for Banu Mustaliq with a group of Mujahideen Sahabah on the 2nd of Sha'ban 5AH. When Harith, the chief of Bani Mustaliq, heard of the advance of the Muslims, he fled. The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed in Bani Mustaliq. Some people there fought the Muslims but were defeated. Eleven of their men were killed, and about six hundred were arrested. Hazrat Jawariyah (RA), Harith's daughter, and Bani Mustaliq's chief were among these prisoners. When the booty was distributed, the

Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) came to the share of Hazrat Thabit bin Qais (RA). Since she was the daughter of a chief of the tribe, the Prophet (ﷺ) did not like to be her slave. He (ﷺ) did Makatibat to Hazrat Thabit bin Qais (RA) and set her free.

“Makatibat” refers to an enslaved person or slave girl who decides with her master that she will be set free by paying a fixed amount to her master. The Prophet (ﷺ) offered him money on her behalf, which he accepted. Her marriage took place in 627AD, according to Shaban 5 or 6AH. The Prophet (ﷺ) set a Maher of four hundred dirhams for Hazrat Jawariyah (RA). She was 27 years old at the time. Due to this marriage, one hundred families of Banu Al-Mustaliq had become Muslims. They set them free and said that they were the in-law of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says: I have not found any woman more merciful to her tribe than Jawariyah (RA). (Ibn Hisham)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) admitted Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) into his Haram, her father, Harith, left for Madinah with a large number of camels to redeem his daughter. Two of the camels, which were very lovely and favorite, hid in a gorge of Aqiq so that they could take them back with them. Arriving in Madinah, he came to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and offered the camels in the service of the Prophet (ﷺ). O Muhammad! You

have arrested my daughter; this is her ransom. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Where are the camels you hid in the gorge? Hearing this, Harris said!

اشهد ان لا اله الا الله وانك رسول الله

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and that you are the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ),

Allah informed you of this because no one knew these camels except Allah. (Isteyab, Ayun al-Athar)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) was a very virtuous and pious woman. Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA), and Hazrat Jaber (RA) have narrated from her.

Muslim Sharif narrates that one day, the Prophet (ﷺ) visited her home in the morning. At that time, she was on the prayer mat. When he (ﷺ) came back at Duha (Chasht) time, she was still on the prayer mat. He said, "Have you been sitting here since then?" She pleaded. Yes. He (ﷺ) said: I have told four words three times since I left here. Suppose you bring them along with all your rosaries from morning till now, you have read them. So, those four words will weigh more than these glorifications. These are the words.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَرِضَىٰ نَفْسِهِ وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ

Translation: Glory be to Allah, the Blessed and Exalted, Glory be to Allah equal to the number of His creatures, Glory be to Allah, Glory be to Him for the pleasure of His soul, Glory be to Him equal to the weight of His Throne, Glory be to Allah, Glory be to Him His purity is similar to the weight of Allah, Glory be to Allah, and His purity is identical to the ink of His words.

In another narration this prayer is written:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
وَرِضَى نَفْسِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَرِضَى نَفْسِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ ۝

Translation: Glory be to Allah, the Blessed and Exalted, Glory be to Allah equal to the number of His creatures, Glory be to Allah equal to the number of His creatures, Glory be to Allah, Glory be to Him, Glory be to Him for the pleasure of His soul Glory be to Allah, the Blessed and Exalted, Glory be to Him for the joy of His soul, Glory be to Him, Glory be to Him equal to the weight of His Throne, Glory be to Allah, Glory be to Him His purity is similar to the weight of Allah, Glory be to Allah, and His purity is identical to the ink of His words. Glory be to Allah, and His glory is similar to the ink of His words.

After the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away, the first caliph, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), used to provide an equal amount of money for the expenses of all the

wives of the purified ones (Ummahat al-Mominin). The second caliph, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), fixed the stipend for the wives of the purified ones at twelve thousand dirhams in his time. But Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Jawariyah bint Harith (RA) and Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Safia bint Hayy (RA) set the stipend at six thousand dirhams. When they found out they had been given half the stipend compared to other wives, they refused to take it. Hazrat Omar (RA) said: I have doubled their stipend because of their migration. They both said! No! Instead, you have done so by prioritizing their position over us. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to distribute everything equally among all of us. Hearing this, Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) fixed the stipend for all the wives of the purified ones at twelve thousand.

She died in the year 50AH at the age of 65 years. According to a saying, she died in Rabi-ul-Awwal 50AH at the age of 70. At that time, Marwan ibn Hukam, the Amir of Madinah, offered the funeral prayer and was buried in Janat al-Baqi'. (Mustadrak Hakim)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Safia Bint Hai (RA)

Hazrat Safia (RA) was the daughter of Sardar Hai bin Akhtab of Bani Nudair. Hai was a descendant of Aaron bin Imran (AS), the brother of Prophet Moses (AS). Her mother's name was Barrah Bint Shamwal.

Her lineage is as follows: Safiyya bint Hayy bin Akhtab bin Saeed bin Amir bin Ubaid bin Khazra bin Abi Habib bin Nuzair bin Naham bin Mekhum.

Allama Dhahabi (ra) writes in his book *Seer Allam Al-Nubla* 'that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Safia Bint Hai (RA) was a very noble, wise, hereditary, compassionate, beautiful, pious, tolerant and dignified woman. She used to recite the Holy Qur'an frequently, and sometimes, the fear of Allah would have such an effect on her heart that she would start crying. The Holy Qur'an states that the true believers are those before whom the name of Allah is mentioned, and their hearts tremble. And their faith increases when a verse of the Qur'an is recited to them. The fire of Hell will not touch the eyes that shed tears out of fear of Allah.

At fourteen, Safia's first marriage was to Salam bin Shakam Qarzi. The relationship between the two was not pleasant, so Salam divorced her. She was later married to Kanana bin Al-Haqiq al-Nafri, the nephew of Abu Rafey, the ruler of Khyber, and the

ruler of Qamus Fort in Khyber. Kanana was killed on the occasion of the battle of Khyber as a result of disobedience to the Prophet (ﷺ), and Hazrat Safia (RA) was arrested and became a slave girl. She (RA) has been given to Hazrat Wahiyah Kalbi (RA) as an enslaved person. One of the Companions said to Rasool Allah (ﷺ) that she was the daughter of a chief and that she had to honor her. Upon this, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) gave another slave girl to Wahiyah Kalbi (RA) and invited Hazrat Safia (RA) to Islam. She became a Muslim, so he (ﷺ) freed her. He got married himself and declared her freedom. Her marriage took place in 629 AD, according to Safar 7AH. Hazrat Safia (RA) was seventeen (17) years old at marriage. Upon her return to Madinah, Hazrat Umme Salim (RA) made her a bride, and she got married to Rasool Allah (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ), as a bridegroom, gave the Valima, fed her in the morning with dates, ghee, and ground barley, and stayed there for three days. After the marriage, Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Safia (RA) was accommodated in the house of Hazrat Haritha bin Numan Ansari (RA).

The Prophet (ﷺ) saw a scar on the face of Hazrat Safia (RA) and asked what it was. She said that before he (ﷺ) came to Khyber, I had a dream that the moon had broken from its place and was fell in my lap. By Allah, I had no idea about your (ﷺ) affair, but I told this dream to my husband, so he

slapped my face and said that this is the wish you are doing for the king in Madinah.

Hazrat Safia (RA) was a wise, courageous, gentle woman with grace and perfection. She was short and very beautiful. Some hadiths have been narrated from her. Those who narrate hadiths from her among them are Hazrat Zain-ul-Abidin (ra), Is'haq bin Abdullah (ra), Muslim bin Safwan (ra), and Yazid bin Mutab (ra).

It is narrated in Bukhari that once Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Safiya (RA) came to the Prophet's Masjid to meet the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) was sitting in I'tikaf in the last ten days of Ramadan. The conversation lasted for about an hour, and then she got up to go back. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) also stood up and came to the door of the Prophet's Masjid to say goodbye to her. Two Ansar men were passing by. They both greeted the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Rasool Allah (ﷺ) said: Wait! Listen! This is my wife Safia bint Hai (RA). Both said! Praise be to Allah or the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Undoubtedly, Satan dwells in the blood of the Son of Adam (AS). I was afraid he might throw something into your hearts.

Once, her servant complained to Hazrat Umar (RA) that she loved Saturday more and gave gifts to the Jews. Hazrat Umar (RA) asked about this. She (RA) said! Since Allah has given me Friday

instead of Saturday, I have always preferred Friday after that day. As far as my kinship with the Jews is concerned, I make peace with them. Then she asked her slave girl (Bandi) why she had complained, and she said, "The devil deceived me." Hearing this, she told her to go, and you are free from today. (Shami)

During the siege of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA), the Caliph, which took place in 35AH, Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Safia (RA), helped him immensely. When Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) was deprived of the necessities of life and his house was guarded, she rode on a mule to his house, accompanied by his slave. Malik Ashtar's eyes widened. He came and started beating the mule. Hazrat Safia (RA) said: I don't need to be humiliated. I'll go back. You leave the mule. She returned and assigned Hazrat Hasan (RA) to this service. He used to take food and water to Hazrat Uthman (RA) from the house of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Safia (RA). (Asaba)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Safia (RA) died in Ramadan 50AH during the Hazrat Amir Mu'awiyah (RA) caliphate and was buried in Janat al-Baqi '. She was sixty years old at the time of her death.

She left a property of one lakh dirhams in her inheritance. One-third of it was bequeathed to her nephew. She bequeathed thirty thousand dirhams to her brother. (Sirat al-Halabiyah, Zarqani)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Umme Habiba (RA)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Umme Habiba's (RA) real name was Ramla, and her surname was Umme Habiba (RA). She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA) bin Harb bin Umayyah. Her mother's name was Safiyya bint Abu al-'Aas ibn Umayyah (RA), who was the prenatal auntie of Hazrat Uthman (RA). She was born in 594AD in Makkah.

Her lineage is as follows: Umme Habiba Ramla bint Abu Sufyan bin Harb bin Umaiyyah bin Abdul Shams.

Her first marriage was to Obaidullah bin Jahsh. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) and her husband, Obaidullah bin Jahsh, had converted to Islam from the very beginning. They had migrated to Abyssinia, where a girl named Habiba (RA) was born. She also had the privilege of companionship. Her nickname was Umme Habiba, after her name. After some time, Obaidullah ibn Jahsh disowned Islam and became a Christian, but Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) remained steadfast in Islam.

(Mustadrak Hakim)

Amr ibn Sa'id ibn al-'Aas (RA) narrates that Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) said: I saw in a dream my

husband Obaidullah in a naughty and disgusting manner. Which frightened me, and I interpreted that his situation had changed. Early in the morning, my husband Obaidullah spoke to me! Umme Habiba (RA)! I pondered over religions and found no religion better than Christianity. I came close to Christianity. Then I converted to the faith of Muhammad (ﷺ), and now I have become a Christian again. I bid! By Allah! There is no good for you in this religion. I told him my nightmare, but he ignored the dream and brought alcohol and started drinking. He remained a Christian until his death. Then I dreamed that a visitor was calling me Umme Al-Momineen. My eyes were opened in panic, and I interpreted it to mean that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) would marry me. I had just completed my 'iddah when the messenger of Najashi Shah Habash (RA) stood at my door.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) found out about her condition, he sent 'Amr ibn Umayyah al-Zamri (RA) to Najashi (RA) and wrote that make the Nikah of Umme Habiba (RA) with me. When this message reached Najashi (RA), he informed Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) of his (ﷺ) message through a special slave girl, Abrahah. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) was pleased to hear this. Happily, she took off her ornaments and gave them to Abrahah as a reward, and Hazrat Khalid (RA) bin Saeed bin Abu al-'Aas, her mother's cousin, was sent to Najashi (RA) as a lawyer.

According to 7AH / 629AD, Najashi (RA) delivered the marriage sermon in the presence of Hazrat Ja'far (RA) and other Sahabah who were in Abyssinia at that time and said:

All greatness is reserved for Allah, the King, who is free from all faults and defects. I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is His slave and Messenger, and you are the ones whose glad tidings of Jesus (AS).

(أما بعد) But later! The Prophet (ﷺ) wrote to me that I should marry him to Umme Habiba (RA). I stand to obey his command. I have given Umme Habiba (RA) four hundred dinars in dowry. Then Najashi (RA) placed those dinars in front of the people.

After him, Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA) delivered a sermon like this. All praise is due to Allah. I exalt Him, and I ask Him for help and support in my work, and I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is His servant and His Messenger. Allah Almighty has sent him guidance and the true religion so He may make this religion prevail over all religions, even though the polytheists may dislike it.

(أما بعد) But later! I responded to the wish of the Prophet (ﷺ), and I gave Umme Habiba (RA) in her marriage. May Allah bless this marriage of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Najashi (RA) gave four

hundred dinars to Khalid bin Saeed (RA). Khalid (RA) provided all the dinars to Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA).

After the marriage, Najashi (RA) told the members of the Majlis that it is the Sunnah of the Prophets to invite people to eat after marriage. Later, Najashi (RA) sent Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) to Madinah with Hazrat Sharjil bin Hasna (RA).

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) was a very kind and virtuous woman. She became Muslim at the beginning of Islam. At the same time, his father, Abu Sufyan, was one of the greatest enemies of Islam and the Prophet (ﷺ) and led the polytheists of Quraysh until the conquest of Makkah. She suffered immensely for the sake of Islam.

Before the conquest of Makkah, when the disbelievers of Makkah violated the treaty of Hudaibiyah, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) decided to teach them a lesson. The disbelievers of Makkah became upset and sent Abu Sufyan to Madinah to renew the treaty. When Abu Sufyan reached Madinah, he went straight to his daughter's house, Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA). Abu Sufyan wanted to sit on the bed of the Prophet (ﷺ), so she quickly rolled up the bed. On this, he said! The daughter did not consider this bed worthy of me or did not consider

me worthy of this bed. She said, "This is the bed of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). May Allah bless him and grant him peace. you are an impure polytheist, so you are not fit to sit on that bed." He said, "Evil has befallen you after me."

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Habiba bint Abu Sufyan (RA) held a high position in terms of knowledge, grace, and eloquence. She was ranked third among the mothers of the believers in terms of knowledge of hadith. The first rank was Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), and the second was Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Umme Salma (RA).

It is in Musnad Ahmad that once the Prophet (ﷺ) said: A house will be built in Paradise for the person who recites twelve rakats of Nafil daily. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) was listening. After that, she made it a habit to recite twelve rakats of Nafil daily for the rest of her life.

She has narrated 65 hadiths. Among those who narrated hadiths from her are her daughter Habiba (RA), Amir Mu'awiyah (RA), Utbah bin Abu Sufyan (ra), Abdullah bin Utbah (ra), Abu Sufyan bin Saeed Saqafi (ra), Urwah bin Zubair (ra) Salem bin Sawar, Urwa bin Zubair, Safia bin Siba, Zainab bin Abu Salma, Abu Saleh al-Saman and Shahr bin Hashab.

Before her death, Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) called Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) and Hazrat

Umme Salma (RA) to her and said: What used to happen to each other in co-wife used to happen to us too. So, forgive me, Hazrat Ayesha (RA) said: I forgave you and prayed for her forgiveness. She said, "You have made me happy. May Allah make you happy too." (Asaba)

When her father, Abu Sufyan (RA), passed away three days later, she applied perfume on her body and said that the Prophet (ﷺ) commanded that no one should be mourned for more than three days except her husband. (Sahih Bukhari)

Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) was born seventy (17) years before the resurrection. She was 37 years old at the time of her marriage to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) passed away in 44AH / 666AD. She was 74 years old at the time of her death.

At that time, it was the reign of Hazrat Amir Muawiyah (RA). From her first husband, she had two children: a son, Abdullah, and a daughter, Habiba. Habiba (RA) was brought up in the arms of the Prophet (ﷺ) and married Dawood, the son of 'Urwah ibn Mas'ud al-Thaqafi (chief of Banu Thaqif). Hazrat Ameer Muawiya Bin Abu Sufyan (RA) and Hazrat Yazid bin Abu Sufyan (RA) were his brothers, and his sister's name was Ramla.

Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah believes that all such events attributed to the Companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) are against their exalted status and position. They have been narrated by liars like Waqidi, Muhammad bin Saib Kalbi, and Saif bin Umar Tamimi. There is a strict cross-examination of these scholars in the authentic books by the scholars of Asma al-Rijal. These false events cannot affect the validity and judgment of all companions and Companions. Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jama'at's consensus is that all the Companions will be in paradise, proven by the Qur'an and all authentic hadiths whose narrators are considered fair and trustworthy.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Maimuna Bint Harith (RA)

Her real name was Barrah. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to change it after marriage. The name of the father of Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Maimuna (RA) was Harith bin Hazan Hilaliyah, and the mother's name was Hind bint Awf bin Zuhair. She belonged to Banu Hamir. He was born in Makkah in 592AD, 18 years before the Prophethood and 30 years before his migration.

Her lineage is as follows: Maimuna bint Harith bin Hazan bin Bajer bin Rabah bin Abdullah bin Hilal bin Amir bin Sasaa 'ibn Mu'awiyah ibn Bakr ibn Hozan ibn Mansur ibn Ikrimah ibn Khasfa ibn Qais ibn Aylan ibn Madhar.

She had many sisters. One of her sisters was Umme Fazl Lababah Kabra (RA), who was the wife of Hazrat Abbas (RA), the uncle of the Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Maimuna's (RA) younger sister, Lababah Al-Sughra (RA), was the mother of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA). From this relationship, she became the aunt of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA). The famous Companion Hazrat Asma bint Aamees (RA) was her real sister on her mother's side.

Hazrat Maimuna (RA) was married to Masood bin Umar Thaqafi. After separating, she married Abu

Rahm bin Abdul Uzza bin Abdul Wad bin Malik bin Hasal bin Amir bin Lui.

After the death of her husband, on the occasion of Umar-ul-Qaza, Duel-Qadah came to the wifehood of the Prophet (ﷺ) in 7AH / 629AD. Five hundred dirhams of Haq-Maher have been fixed. At the time of marriage, Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) was 27 years old.

(Ayun al-Asar)

It is narrated from Ibn Abbas (RA) in Musnad Ahmad and Nisai that when the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) sent a message of marriage to Hazrat Maimuna (RA) through Ja'far ibn Abu Talib (RA). So, she appointed Hazrat Abbas (RA) as her lawyer, and Hazrat Abbas (RA) solemnized her marriage. Then he (ﷺ), on his return from Makkah, left Hazrat Abu Rafay (RA) behind to serve Hazrat Maimuna (RA) and to bring her to him. So, when he (ﷺ) reached Wadi Sarf at a distance of ten miles from Makkah, Hazrat Maimuna (RA) was delivered in his service.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) was an Allah-fearing and pious woman. She was very generous. She used to help people by taking loans.

Forty-six hadiths have been narrated from her, and according to another narration, 76 Ahadith. She was also an expert in jurisprudence. Among those described by her are Hazrat Ibn Abbas (RA), Abdullah bin Shaddad (RA), Atta bin Yasar (ra), Abdul Rahman bin Saib (ra), Yazid bin Asm, Sulaiman bin Yasar, Ibrahim bin Abdullah, Kareeb, Ubaydah bin Saqa, Ubaydullah bin Abdullah, Aaliyah bin Sabi. and Obaidullah Khulani (ra).

In the year in which delegations came to the Prophet (ﷺ) from different parts of Madinah, one of the delegations was from the tribe of Banu Hilal of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA). Ziyad bin Abdullah bin Malik Amiri (RA) was also in the delegation of Banu Hilal. He came to his auntie Umme Al-Momineen's (RA) house to meet Hazrat Maimuna (RA). At that time, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was not present. When he came to see a stranger in his house, he had an unpleasant effect on his nature. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (ra) said quickly! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! This is my sister's son; he is in the delegation of Banu Hilal, and he has come to see me. He expressed his happiness on hearing this and prayed for blessings and mercy for him.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) narrates that Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) said: One morning, the Prophet (ﷺ) looked a little upset.

He was in the same condition till evening. Then, the following day, he was in the same condition. I spoke! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Why am I looking you uneasy? He said: Gabriel (as) promised to come to me, he never broke his promise before. Meanwhile, the family saw a puppy sitting under the bed.

He took it out, and the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ordered the place to be washed with water. Then Gabriel (as) came inside. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to him: You promised to come to me but did not come. You never broke your promise. Gabriel (as) said! Don't you know that we don't come to the house where there is a picture or a dog?

(Sahih Muslim, Sunan Abu Dawood, Sunan An-Nisai)

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) used to take loans sometimes. Someone told her not to take a loan. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA) expressed her displeasure over this and said: I have heard the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Sartaj, and Khalil, say that when a Muslim takes a loan and trusts in Allah to repay it, Allah will arrange for its repayment from His unseen treasury.

The Prophet (ﷺ) did not marry anymore after marrying Hazrat Maimuna (RA). She (RA) stayed with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) for about three years. At the beginning of the last illness of the Holy

Prophet (ﷺ), she used to visit the room of Hazrat Maimuna (RA). At the time of the demise of the Prophet (ﷺ) was staying in the room of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA).

After the demise of the Prophet (ﷺ), she lived for a long time, and she passed away in 51AH / December 671AD at "Saraf" ten miles far from Makkah; at that time, she was 80. Her nephew Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) offered her a funeral prayer. She was buried in the grave by Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Yazid bin Asim (RA), Abdullah bin Shaddad (RA), and Obaidullah Khulani (RA). The first three were his nephews, and the fourth was an orphan she had raised. Her death took place in Taneem-ul-Umrah, and she was buried there. She lived for a long time after the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

(Biography of Mustafa ﷺ)

On the demise of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna (RA), Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: She was the most pious among us.

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Rehana bint Shimon (RA)

Umme Al-Mominin Rehana (RA) was the daughter of Shimon bin Zayd. She belonged to Banu Qurayza. Her lineage is as follows: Rehana bint Shimon bin Zayd bin Amr bin Khafafa bin Shimon bin Zayd. Her father, Shimon bin Zayd (RA), had become a Muslim and was a Companion.

Her first marriage was to a man named Qarzi, who was killed in the battle of Banu Qurizah. She was brought as Banu Qurizah's prisoner. She was sent to stay at the house of Umme Munther bint Qais (RA). A few days later, the Prophet (ﷺ) came and invited her to Islam, which she accepted. The Prophet (ﷺ) freed her and married her. Twelve (12) Oqiyah silver Maher was fixed. Ibn Sa'd (ra) has written a Maher of five hundred dirhams. (It may be worth as much as silver). Hadiths have also been narrated from her.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) married Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Rehana (RA) in Muharram 6AH. She spent the night at Umme Munther's house. Like the other wives of the purified ones (Ummahat al-Mominin), her turn was fixed, and the Prophet (ﷺ) made her cover herself. Returning from the farewell Hajj, she (RA) died in the life of the Prophet (ﷺ) in 10AH and was buried in Janat al-Baqi. (Ayun al-Asar)

(Some biographers think that she was enslaved)

Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Syeda Maria Coptic (RA)

After the Hdaybiyah peace treaty, when the Prophet (ﷺ) got some opportunity from the infidels of Makkah, he sent letters to other Arab kings and chiefs inviting them to Islam. A letter addressed to the King of Egypt was sent to Hazrat Hatip (RA) bin Abi Balta on Muharram 7AH (629AD). Al-Muqawqis real name was Jarir bin Matr. Misbah-ul-Mudhi has written concerning Waqidi that the letter sent to Muqawqis was written by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

When Hazrat Hatip (RA) Ibn Abi Balta reached the court of Muqawqis with this letter, he said: A man has passed before you on this earth. He considered himself the Lord Almighty. Allah made him a lesson till the Day of Resurrection. He first took revenge on the people through him and then made himself the target of revenge. So that others may learn from him, beware that others may learn a lesson from you. Muqawqis said! "We have a religion that we cannot give up until we find a better religion," he said.

Hazrat Hatip (RA) said: We invite you to Islam, which Allah Almighty has made sufficient for all exceptions. Watch! When this Prophet asked the people to Islam, the Quraysh proved to be the

strongest against him. The Jews were the most hostile and the Christians the closest. By my age! Just as Prophet Moses (AS) gave the good news to Jesus (AS), so Jesus (AS) gave the good news to Muhammad (ﷺ). We invite you to the Qur'an as you ask the people of the Torah to the Gospel. The nation to which the prophet is found in his country, and it is incumbent upon them to obey this prophet. You have fulfilled the promise of this prophet, and then we do not stop you from the religion of Christ, but that is what we order.

Muqawqis said! When I considered the case of this Prophet (ﷺ), I found that he does not command anything that is not desirable and does not forbid anything pleasing. He is neither a misguided sorcerer nor a false priest. Instead, I see a sign of prophecy with him that he brings out the hidden and gives more whispers. I will consider it further.

Muqawqis took the letter of the Prophet (ﷺ) and respectfully placed it in an ivory box.

He handed it over to a slave girl. Then he called an Arabic writer and wrote the following letter in the service of the Prophet (ﷺ).

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

For Muhammad (ﷺ) bin Abdullah from the great Muqawqis Coptic.

Peace be upon you

Next!

I read the letter of the Prophet (ﷺ) and understood his words and invitation mentioned in it. I know that the call of a prophet is still pending. I thought that he would appear from Syria. I honored your message. In your service, I am sending two slave girls who have an outstanding rank among the Copts, and I am sending clothes. I am also giving a mule as a gift for your ride, and peace be upon you.

Muqawqis did not add anything to it and did not convert to Islam. The two slave girls were Maria Coptic and Shereen. They were both sisters. Their father's name was Shimon. She belonged to the Hafun family of Egypt, who lived in the Sana'a region of Egypt. Shimon was from a Coptic family, and Maria's mother was a Roman woman. Both sisters became Muslims through the preaching of Hazrat Hatip (RA). The mule's name was Duldul, which survived till the time of Hazrat Mu'awiyah (RA). The Prophet (ﷺ) handed over the Shereen to Hazrat Hassan (RA) bin Sabit Ansari and admitted Hazrat Maria Coptic (RA) into his harem, who became Muslim. He arranged the residence of Hazrat Maria (RA) in a beautiful area of Madinah. The area was covered with lush trees.

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says that Hazrat Mariya Qubtiya (RA) was first kept in the house of Hazrat Haritha bin Numan (RA) in our neighborhood, and we used to come and go to her. But when the coming and going of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) began to increase, we reduced our coming and going there for the sake of the peace of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She started to panic due to loneliness, so the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) transferred her to Maqam al-Aaliya, which was known as Mashraba Umm Ibrahim at that time.

From her womb, a son named Ibrahim (RA) was born in Dhuel-Hijjah 8AH, who died after living for about a year and a half. He performed Aqeeqah on the seventh day of Ibrahim's birth, in which two rams were slaughtered. The hair of the head was shaved, and the same amount of silver was donated, and the hair was buried in the ground. He was also named on the same day.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) says that when Hazrat Ibrahim (RA) was born, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Ibrahim set Maria (RA) free.

(Azwaj-e-Mutahirat – Allam an-Nisa)

The day the Prophet's (ﷺ) son Ibrahim died was a coincidence with the solar eclipse. People at that time believed that the death of a great man caused these solar and lunar eclipses. According to this belief, Muslims also began to say that this eclipse was due to the death of the son of the

Prophet (ﷺ). Rasool Allah (ﷺ) didn't like that. He gathered the people and said: The moon and the sun do not seem to be eclipsed by the death of any human being, but they are among the signs of Allah. When you see this, pray and bow before Allah.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) used to treat Hazrat Maria (RA) like other wives of the purified ones and also used to keep her in the veil.

Allah Almighty blessed Hazrat Maria (RA) with good looks and character. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says that she was not as jealous of anyone as she was of Maria (RA). She was very kind-hearted.

After the demise of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), she had become a recluse. She spent most of her time in the worship of Allah. She did not meet anyone except her sister Shirin.

The first caliph, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), and the second caliph, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), also had great respect for Hazrat Maria Coptic (RA).

Hazrat Maria (RA) died in the Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) caliphate in Muharram 16AH. Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) gathered all the people of Madinah, offered her funeral prayers himself, and buried her near her son's grave in Janat al-Baqi '.

Respect of Son-in-law

It was the custom of the Arabs to have great respect for relations, especially the son-in-law relationship, which was essential to the tribes. It was a great shame and humiliation to fight or try to fight with my son-in-law. Keeping this constitution in mind, the Prophet (ﷺ) performed various marriages. To this end, the anti-Islamic sentiments of multiple individuals and tribes were broken. Extinguish their hatred and animosity.

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) belonged to the tribe of Makhzoom, which was the tribe of Abu Jahl and Khalid bin Waleed (RA). When the Prophet (ﷺ) married her, Khalid ibn Waleed (RA) did not have the severity he had in the battle of Uhud. On the contrary, after a short period, he accepted Islam voluntarily and happily. Similarly, when he (ﷺ) married Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA), the daughter of Abu Sufyan (RA), then Abu Sufyan (RA) did not meet him in the battle.

When Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) and Hazrat Safia (RA) came to the wifedom of the Prophet (ﷺ) so, their tribe, the tribe of Bani Al-Mustaliq and the tribe of Banu Nudair, left the confrontation. After the arrival of these two wives in the marriage of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ), there is no trace of any

rebellion and war of their tribes in history. Still, Hazrat Jawariyah (RA) for her people was more blessed than all the women because when the Prophet (ﷺ) got married, all the prisoners of her tribe, who belonged to a hundred families, were taken away. It was said that they are Prophet (ﷺ). In-laws have a substantial effect on their hearts.

Syeda Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA)

Hazrat Syed Zainab (RA) was the eldest daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ). She was born from the blessed womb of Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) in Makkah ten years before the Prophet's revelation. At that time, the blessed age of the Prophet (ﷺ) was thirty years. Syeda Zainab (RA) was married at a young age to her cousin Abu Al-Aas bin Rabi '(bin Abdul Uzza bin Abdul Shams bin Abdul Manaf bin Qusay). When a great prophet of the Worlds (ﷺ) ascended to the position of Prophethood, Hazrat Zainab (RA) immediately became a Muslim following her mother. She was ten years old. She also shared in all the sufferings and afflictions that were inflicted on the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and the believers by the disbelievers.

Hazrat Abu Al-Aas bin Rabi '(RA) was the son of Hazrat Hala bint Khuwaylid (RA), the sister of Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA). Hazrat Khadija Al-Kabra (RA) loved her nephew very much. Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA) mentioned his auntie to propose Hazrat Zainab (RA) for his relationship. Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA) told this to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: This is the best relationship for a couple, but my daughter Zainab's (RA) should also be consulted. When Hazrat Zainab (RA) agreed to this relationship, Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA) was adopted by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA) was a noble, honest, prosperous businessman. People also called him Amin. He had good qualities as well as a high lineage. His position in Makkah was very high in terms of wealth and trade. Even before the revelation, the Prophet (ﷺ) was deeply attached to him. In Makkah, people traded their goods and sent them to other countries for business.

On the occasion of the Battle of Badr, Abu al-'Aas also participated in the battle on behalf of the infidels. Abu al-'Aas was among the prisoners taken by the Muslims. He was arrested by Abdullah bin Jubair (RA), an Ansari Companion. Relatives of the prisoners were releasing their captives. Hazrat Zainab (RA) also sent a necklace of Yemeni agate from Makkah to her brother-in-law, Umar bin Ibn Rabi, for the release of her husband. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) has given this necklace to Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) as a gift at the time of marriage. When this necklace was presented in the service of the Prophet (ﷺ), the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) remembered Hazrat Khadijah al-Kubra (RA) and he (ﷺ) became immortal. Then he (ﷺ) went to Sahabah and said: If you understand everything, then send this necklace to Zainab (RA) back. This is the sign of her mother. Abu al-'Aas's redemption is only that he will go to Makkah and send Zainab (RA) to Madinah immediately. All the Sahabah gladly accepted this condition. Abu al-'Aas was released and left for Makkah. After

leaving Makkah, he sent Hazrat Zainab (RA) to Madinah and his younger brother Kanana. A few Quraysh men stopped at Dhe-Tuwa. Habar ibn Aswad, while being cruel, struck Syeda Zainab (RA) and knocked her down from the camel. Hazrat Syeda Zainab (RA) suffered severe injuries, and at that time, she was pregnant; her pregnancy was also lost. Kanana confronted them with arrows, removed her, and safely took Hazrat Zainab (RA) to Madinah Munawwara to Rasool Ullah (ﷺ).

In Saryah Aies, the Prophet (ﷺ) prepared an army consisting of seventy Companions and sent it to a caravan of Quraysh, whose commander was Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA). He was sent to Aies in Jumadi-ul-Awal 6AH. The army attacked the caravan and seized all the goods. The caravan was led by the son-in-law of the Prophet (ﷺ) Hazrat Abu Al-Aas, who had not converted to Islam at that time. He had such a reputation that people gave him their merchandise to go to other countries to sell and buy other goods from there which was needed in Makkah. Abu al-'Aas could not be captured in this attack, but he ran straight to Madinah and took refuge in Hazrat Zainab (RA). The Prophet (ﷺ) was advised by Hazrat Zainab (RA) to return their property. The Companions gladly returned all their wealth, big and small. Abu al-'Aas went to Makkah with all his wealth, returned their wealth to its owners, and came to

Madinah. He accepted Islam, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) again renewed his marriage to Hazrat Zainab (RA). (Abu Dawud)

Hazrat Syeda Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA) had two children from Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA), a son Ali (RA) and a daughter Umamah (RA). Hazrat Ali ibn Al-Aas (RA) reached puberty. On the occasion of the conquest of Makkah, he rode on the camel of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) with him. At that time, he was about fourteen or fifteen years old. He was martyred. Imama bint Abu al-'Aas (RA), daughter of Syeda Zainab (RA), lived a long life.

Death of daughter of Rasool Hazrat Zainab (RA)

Hazrat Zainab (RA) bint Rasool Ullah (RA) passed away in Madinah in Dhuel-Hijjah 8AH / Jine 629AD. Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA), Hazrat Sauda (RA) bint Zamah (RA) and Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) performed Ghusl to her. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) gave his chadar as a shroud, and the funeral prayer was offered. He (ﷺ) went down to the grave and took her down with Abu al-'Aas (RA). She was buried in Janat al-Baqi '.

Hazrat Rasool Akram (RA) was very saddened by the death of Hazrat Zainab (RA), and tears flowed from his eyes. He (ﷺ) said: Zainab (RA) was my best daughter who harassed me due to my love.

Syeda Ruqiya bint Rasool Ullah (RA)

Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) was the second daughter of Rasool Allah (ﷺ). She was born seven years before the resurrection of the Prophet (ﷺ) (33 Miladi, 603AD). Her mother was Hazrat Khadija (RA). Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) first engaged with Utbah, the son of her father's uncle Abu Lahab. Still, Abu Lahab broke the relationship with his son due to his hostility towards Islam. After that, the Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) to Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA). She (RA) had the honor of migrating to Abyssinia with him. The Prophet (ﷺ) said that after Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Lut (AS), Hazrat Uthman (RA) was the first person to migrate with his wife.

(Zarqani, Shami, Asad al-Ghabah, vol. 5, p. 457)

A son was born to Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) in Abyssinia. His name was Abdullah, and he passed away at the age of six. According to some narrations, he passed away at 80 and has descendants in different parts of Africa, known as Sadaat Bani Ruqaiyah. (Allah knows best)

Hazrat Uthman (RA) and Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) returned from Abyssinia to Makkah and migrated towards Madinah Munawara, and they landed at Hazrat Aws (RA) bin Thabit's house. In

2AH, when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was on his way to Ghazwah Badr. Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) contracted smallpox. He (ﷺ) ordered 'Uthman (RA) to stay in Madinah to look after Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA). Instead, may Allah join him in jihad. He will be rewarded and get a share of the booty. So Hazrat Uthman (RA) stayed in Madinah.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was in Badr when the illness of Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA) increased, and in it, he called for death. Hazrat Uthman (RA) and Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) buried her. Just as the dust poured on her blessed grave, Hazrat Zayd (RA) entered Madinah with the good news of the conquest of Badr. Syeda Ruqayyah (RA) died one year and five months after the migration. This was the second death of the Muhajireen after they migrated to Madinah. Uthman bin Mazuon (RA) had died before her.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) was informed of the death of his beloved daughter, he (ﷺ) was profoundly shocked, and tears flowed from his eyes. He could not participate in the funeral, but after reaching Madinah, he (ﷺ) visited the grave of Hazrat Syeda Ruqiya (RA). (Shami)

The Prophet (ﷺ) sent Hazrat Abdullah ibn Rawahah (RA) and Hazrat Zaid ibn Harith (RA) to

announce the victory of the Battle of Badr in Madinah. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) made Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) as his deputy in Madina Munawara. The news of the victory of the Battle of Badr reached Madinah on the 18th of Ramadan, 2AH. At that time, the daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ) and the wife of Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) was being buried in the grave. At the time of her death, Hazrat Syeda Ruqaiyah (RA) was twenty-two (22) years old, and she was buried in Janat al-Baqi.

Syeda Umme Kulthoom bint Rasool Ullah (RA)

Hazrat Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) is the third daughter of Rasool Allah (ﷺ). Her name was Umaiyyah. But she is renowned for her nickname, Umme Kulthum (RA). Hazrat Umme Kulthoom (RA) was born six (6) years before the revelation of the Prophet (ﷺ) in Makkah. Her mother was Hazrat Khadija al-Kubra (RA). She was one year younger than Syeda Ruqaiya (RA). At the time of her birth, Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) was 34 years old.

After the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) declared prophethood, she also accepted Islam along with her mother and sisters. She grew up in the natural good environment of knowledge and morals and beauty and modesty in the cradle of the Prophet ﷺ. She was the owner of all human, religious, and feminine qualities. Be a standard of high character among the Companions and Ahl al-Bayt with patience and persistence in the great struggle for the revival and domination of religion. She suffered the hardships of the Shab Abi Talib with her parents and remained a victim of the oppression of the infidels of Makkah. Hazrat Umm Kulthum (RA) was very similar to her mother. After the marriage of her two elder sisters, she used to help her father. In the last years of her life in Makkah, she endured the trauma of her mother's separation. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) took great

care of his daughters along with all his religious and social affairs.

Before the Prophet's (ﷺ) revelation, she had engaged with Abu Lahab's son Atiba, but this relationship ended due to Abu Lahab's Islamic enmity. Atiba was like his father, a fierce enemy of Islam. Once, he insulted the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) severely and spat at him, which could not fall on him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) did not like this move, and he (ﷺ) uttered these words with his tongue.

“May Allah impose on him one of His dogs.”

After the incident, Atiba went on a Syrian trip with his father. During the journey, the caravan stopped at a place where beasts used to come at night. The people had informed Abu Lahab of the danger of the beasts there. He asked his companions to take good care of Atiba. Because I was afraid of the wrong prayers of Muhammad (ﷺ), the caravan slept with him in the middle of the whole caravan and seated the camels on all sides. At night, a lion came and passed between the camels, attacked Atiba, and tore it to pieces.

Due to the demise of Hazrat Bibi Ruqayyah (RA), Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) used to be very depressed. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) married Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) with Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) on the Rabi 'al-Awwal 3AH, and the same dowry was

fixed as that of Hazrat Syeda Ruqaiyah (RA). The bride's departure took place on Jumadi al-Akhir 3AH. (Asad al-Ghabah)

Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) was kind, sweet-spoken, and service-minded. She served and obeyed her husband wholeheartedly. The marital relationship between the couple was pleased. She stayed with Hazrat Uthman (RA) till the end of her life. The state of mutual sincerity and love between them was such that it never came to the point of disagreement or resentment.

Hazrat Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) stayed with Hazrat Uthman (RA) for six years, then passed away in Sha'ban 9AH. Hazrat Safia bint Abdul Muttalib (RA), Hazrat Umme Atiyah Ansaria (RA), Laila bint Qaaf (RA), and Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) performed Ghusl as per the instructions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) blessed his chador in the shroud and offered her prayers.

Hazrat Umme Atiyah Ansaria says: When the daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ) died, He (ﷺ) came and said: Take the bath three or five times, and if you think it is appropriate, take the tub even more times, take the bath with water mixed with bear (fruit) leaves and finally use camphor.

(Adab-e-Mufrid, Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

After completing the ghusl, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave the shrouds in this order. First, a sheet, then a shirt, then a veil, then a sheet, and finally, a large sheet with which the body was wrapped.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, Zarqani)

Hazrat Abu Talha (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA), and Hazrat Fazl bin Abbas (RA) descended into the grave with the permission of Hazrat Rasool Ikram (ﷺ).

She was buried in Janat al-Baqi. There were tears in the eyes of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as he descended into the grave. Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) had no children. In the marriage of Hazrat Uthman (RA), two daughters of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) came, due to which he is called Dhul-Norine.

From Hazrat Adam (AS) to the Day of Judgment, Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) is the only person who has married two daughters of a prophet.

In one narration, the Prophet (ﷺ) said: If I had ten daughters, I would have married them to 'Uthman (RA) one after one.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd vol. 8 p. 25, 26)

Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA)

+Hazrat Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) was the fourth daughter of Rasool Allah (ﷺ). She was born one year before the resurrection. When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was 39 years old.

There is a difference in the date of birth of Hazrat Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA). According to some narrations, including Tabqat ibn Sa'd, she (RA) was born in Makkah five years before the Prophethood on Friday, Jumadi al-Sani 615AH, when the Quraysh rebuilt the Kabah in Makkah. At that time, the Prophet (ﷺ) was thirty-five (35) years old.

The Prophet (ﷺ) loved his daughter very much. Hazrat Mohammed (ﷺ) said. Fatima is a part of my body that who hurt her will hurt me. Among the famous titles of Hazrat Syeda Fatima (RA) are Zahra, Batool, Zakia, Razia, Tahira, Bazat-ul-Rasool, Syeda Al-Nisa Ahl-e-Jannat, Syeda Al-Nisa Al-Alamin, Mutahira and Mardiya. Her resemblance was like to that of the Prophet (ﷺ).

She was earnest and seclusionist from her childhood. She did not participate in sports or go out of the house. She lived with her mother most of the time. She was brilliant. The questions from her father were intelligent. She hated worldly

appearances. Her mother paid particular attention to her education and training.

After the death of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA), Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) was unfortunate. Hazrat Sauda (RA) used to take great care of her. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), Hazrat Hafsa bint Umar (RA), Hazrat Asma bint Abi Bakr Siddiq (RA), Hazrat Fatima bint Zubair (RA) used to visit her from time to time. The polytheists used to inflict great hardships on the Prophet (ﷺ) in Makkah. Sometimes, they would put dirt on his head and spread thorns along the way. Hazrat Fatima (RA) used to weep and comfort her beloved father.

Once, Rasool Allah (ﷺ) was praying in the courtyard of the Kabah. The people of Quraysh were also present there. Abu Jahl said that a camel had been slaughtered at such and such a place. On hearing this, Aqaba ibn Abi Muayt got up and brought the tripe. When he (ﷺ) went into prostration, he put that tripe over him. The Prophet (ﷺ) was engaged in prayers, and the disbelievers were bursting with laughter. Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA) was present there but could not dare to see the crowd of infidels. Coincidentally, Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), who was a child, came and pushed the tripe off her back and made the infidels feel bad.

When Hazrat Ali (RA) gave the message of marriage to Hazrat Fatima (RA) to the Holy Prophet, he (ﷺ) said: Do you have anything? He said that there is a horse and chain armor. He (ﷺ) noted that a horse is necessary, but sell your chain armor. So, he sold that armor to Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) in four hundred and eighty (480) dirhams and then took those dirhams to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) asked Hazrat Bilal (RA) to bring the perfume.

Hazrat Syeda Fatima (RA) married Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) in Dhuel-Hijjah 2AH, 624AD, and left a month later. The bride's departure was made.

Then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) that go and invite Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA), Talhah (RA), Zubair (RA), Abd al-Rahman ibn' Awf (RA) and other Muhajireen and Ansar to the Masjid Nabvi. When all the people gathered in the masjid Nabavi, Hazrat Rasool Ikram (ﷺ) went to the pulpit and said:

O those who are Muhajireen and Ansar! Allah Almighty has commanded me to marry Fatima (RA) bint Muhammad to Ali (RA) bin Abi Talib, and I am in front of you. Following this command, he (ﷺ) recited the marriage sermon.

Praise be to Allah, Who is worthy of every praise and admiration for His blessings and is worthy of worship because of His powers. His power is established everywhere. His command is unfailing on earth and in heaven. He created the creatures by His power. He has separated them by His commandments, honored them by His religion, and given them greatness and exaltation by His Prophet. Indeed, Allah Almighty has made marriage an obligatory thing. This is what Allah Almighty says! Glory be to Him Who created man from water and made some of them sons, daughters, and sons-in-law, and your Lord can do everything. Allah Almighty has placed every work under His judgment and destiny, and there is a fixed time for judgment and destiny; everything is completed on its own time, and there is a book for every death.

After the sermon, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) looked and smiled at Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) and said:

I gave Fatimah in your marriage for four hundred shekels of silver Maher. Do you accept it?

Hazrat Ali (RA) said: accepted

Then the Prophet (ﷺ) prayed.

These are the words of prayer.

جَمَعَ اللَّهُ شَيْكُمَا وَأَسْعَدَ جَدَّكُمَا وَبَارَكَ عَلَيْكُمَا وَآخَرَجَ مِنْكُمَا ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً

Translation: May Allah grant you both honor and make your greatness good. May He bless you both and give you good offspring.

Then, they all prayed together, and dates were presented to the audience in a pot. The syrup of honey was offered. At the time of marriage, Hazrat Ali (RA) was 21 or 24 years old, and Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) was 15, 18 or 19 years old.

There are various narrations of Bibi Syeda's (RA) leave. According to some narrations, she was immediately released (the bride's departure). Some mention one month later, some nine months later. Hazrat Haritha bin Nu'man (RA) offered Hazrat Ali (RA) a house for his residence, which she moved into after marriage. This house was the closest to the home of the Prophet (ﷺ).

Hazrat Ali (RA) bade farewell on leave. Hazrat Saad (RA) presented a sheep as a gift, and the people of Ansar also gave a feast. Valima's feast consisted of dates, cheese, bread, barley, and meat, the best Valima of the time.

Sheikh Abu Ja'far al-Tusi has narrated in his book Al-Amali that Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) was not only involved in selecting and buying dowry items for Hazrat Fatima (RA) on the occasion of her marriage but also was very active and tried with interest. The goods that Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) bought included a shirt, a veil, a Khyber black

sheet, a woven bed, two mattresses for a bed, a mattress filled with palm bark, and another mattress filled with sheep's wool. There was a pillow filled with azkhar (grass), woolen cloth, a leather bag for water, a wooden cup for milk, a green waterpot, and earthen jars. When he bought these goods, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) himself picked up some of the goods and picked up the rest from his other friends and presented them in the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He examined them with his blessed hands and uttered these words of supplication!

May Allah bless the Ahle Bayt in this.

Hazrat Ayesha (RA) and Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) also took part in preparing the property of the house of Hazrat Fatima (RA) and Hazrat Ali (RA).

(Kitab Rahma-o-Bynaham by Shaykh Muhammad Nafi 'concerning Ibn Majah Kitab Al-Nikah Bab Valima)

Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) was very similar to the Prophet (ﷺ) in habits and qualities, mannerisms and speech. She was a very pious, patient, and grateful woman. She did all the housework herself. There was often poverty in her house. Many days went by without food. Despite such food shortages, she was far ahead in giving charity.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: I have never seen a better person than Fatima (RA) except her father. (Zarqani)

One day, Hazrat Bibi Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA), were hungry for two days. Hazrat Ali (RA) got a dirham in wages from somewhere. He bought the dirham, and it was already night when he reached home. Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) welcomed her husband with laughter and joy. He took the barley from him, cooked the bread, and put it before Hazrat Ali (RA). When he had eaten, she sat down to eat. Hazrat Ali (RA) said: At that time, I remembered the saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that Fatima (RA) is the best woman in the world.

(Tazkar-e-Sahabiyat; by Talib al-Hashimi)

By the time the conquests had begun. In Medina, abundant booty began to arrive, and prosperity began to come everywhere. One day, Hazrat Ali (RA) came to know that some slave girls had come for the booty. He told Hazrat Fatima (RA), "Fatima while grinding the mill, you have blisters on your hands, and the color of your face has changed while you are blowing the stove." Now, many slave girls have come to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) for booty. Go and ask him for a slave girl. Hazrat Fatima (RA) came to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) but could not say anything due to shame and humiliation. After staying at her father's house for a while, she returned. When she

returned, she told her husband she did not dare to ask for help. The second time Hazrat Ali (RA) went with her and expressed his distress, then the Leader of the Universe (ﷺ) said: I cannot give you any prisoner for service. Now, it is time to arrange food and drink for Safa's companions. How can I forget those who left their homes and resorted to poverty for the sake of Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ)? The couple quietly returned home.

At night, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) came to his house and said: Let me tell you something better than what you wanted. Recite Subhan Allah, Alhamdulillah, and Allah Akbar thirty-three times each after each prayer and recite Subhan Allah, Alhamdulillah 33 times, and Allah Akbar 34 times while sleeping at night. This process will be the best servant for you.

When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was wounded in the battle of Uhud, Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) was very saddened to see his condition. She washed and cleaned the wounds of the Prophet (ﷺ). She tried to stop the bleeding, but the bleeding did not stop. Finally, she burned the palm mat and filled the wound, which contained the bleeding.

Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) has five children of Syeda Fatima (RA).

(1) Hazrat Hasan (RA) (2) Hazrat Hussain (RA) (3) Hazrat Zainab (RA) (4) Hazrat Umme Kulthoom

(RA) (5) Hazrat Mohsin (some historians deny his existence).

Hazrat Syeda Fatima (RA) passed away six months after the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) said to Hazrat Fatima (RA) before her death! O daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ)! I saw in Abyssinia that the tree branches are tied at the funeral to make it look like a dolly and a veil is placed over it.

Hazrat Bibi Fatima (RA) asked her to make it and show me. Then she called for the branches of the date palm, folded them, stretched a cloth over it, and showed it to Fatima al-Zahra (RA), whom she liked very much and said that my body should be raised similarly.

According to Ibn Jozi (ra) and some other narrators, Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) {wife of Hazrat Abu Bakr Sadiq (RA)}, Hazrat Salma Umme Rafey (RA) and Hazrat Ali (RA) were bathed and the daughter of the Prophet (RA). Hazrat Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) offered the prayers, and Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Abbas (RA), and Hazrat Fazl bin Abbas (RA) took her down to the grave. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi.

According to Ibn Sa'd, she was 29 years old at her death.

Eighteen (18) hadiths have been narrated from her.

Hazrat Imama bint Abu Al-Aas (RA)

Her father was Abu Al-Aas bin Rabi '(RA) and her mother was Syeda Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA). She was born in Makkah. She was the eldest granddaughter of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Her paternal grandmother was her maternal grandmother's sister. His brother's name was Ali bin Abul Aas (RA), and he was martyred in the battle of Yarmouk.

In Sahih Bukhari, Abu Qatadah (ra) narrates that once the Prophet (ﷺ) came to the masjid in this condition. Hazrat Imama (RA) was riding on his shoulder when she was a minor. He (ﷺ) used to go down here in Rukku 'and take her off.

It is narrated from Ali ibn Zayd (RA) that once the Prophet (ﷺ) came from his house and he had a necklace in his hand. He (ﷺ) said: I will give this necklace to the one I love the most. Women speak! You (ﷺ) will give this necklace to Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Finally, he called his granddaughter Imama (RA) and put the necklace around her neck with his hand. And he wiped her face with his hand. Once Najashi (the king) sent the Prophet (ﷺ) jewelry as a gift, including a gold ring. He sent it to his granddaughter Imama bint Zainab (RA) and said: sweet girl wears it.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

When Hazrat Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA), the mother of Hazrat Imama (RA), passed away on 8AH, her father, Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA), began to take great care of her. He was very loving and compassionate. Her father also died in 12AH. At the time of his death, his father entrusted the responsibility of taking care of him to Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA). When the time of death of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) came, the aunt of Hazrat Imama (RA) was approaching. She bequeathed to her husband Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA) to marry my niece Imama (RA) after my death.

After the death of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) married Hazrat Imama (RA). This is the event of 11AH. He had a son, Muhammad Al-Awsat bin Ali, from him. After Hazrat Ali's (RA) martyrdom in 40AH, Hazrat Imama (RA) married Mughirah bin Nawfal and had a son named Yahya. Hazrat Imama (RA) died in Madinah during the reign of Amir Mu'awiyah (RA) in 66AH / 686AD. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi.

(Zarqani / Shami) (Asad al-Ghabah vol. 5)

She was a great example of morals and character. She was the owner of a very noble personality.

Syeda Umme Kulthum bint Ali

Al-Murtada (RA)

She is the daughter of Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA) and Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra bint Rasool (RA). Her lineage is as follows: Umme Kulthum bint Ali Al-Murtada bin Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim bin Qusay. (Genealogy)

She was born in 9AH in Medina. After the death of her mother in 11AH, she was brought up and cared for by her cousin Hazrat Imama bint Abu Al-Aas (RA), who was the wife of her father, Hazrat Ali (RA).

When she reached the age of puberty, he got married to Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) in Dual-Qaeda 17AH. Hazrat Umar (RA) was fifty-five (55) years old then. When Hazrat Umar (RA) sent the marriage message, he said that he performed this marriage not for human need but out of inclination towards this command of the Holy Prophet (RA).

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

كل نسب وسبب منقطع يوم القيامة، إلا نسبي وسببي

Total lineage and cause are cut off on the Day of Resurrection, except my relative and cause will not be disconnected.

Therefore, I want to establish a relationship with you only through marriage. Hazrat Ali (RA) agreed to marry her. Syedna Ali Al-Murtada (RA) married his daughter Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) to Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RA) in Riyadh Al-Jannat in exchange for forty thousand dirhams dowry in the gathering of Muhajireen and honorable Companions. (Asad al-Ghabah)

Once, when Hazrat Umar (RA) was Amir al-Mominin, Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) sent perfumes, drinks, and women's purses as gifts to the Queen of Rome. When these precious gifts reached the Queen of Rome, she invited the Roman women to the royal palace and told them that the Queen of the King of the Arabian Peninsula had sent these precious gifts. She is the granddaughter of the Muslim Prophet (ﷺ). The queen was pleased to see these gifts, and in response, she wrote a letter of thanks and sent valuable gifts on her behalf. When these letters and gifts reached Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar (RA), he took all the gifts in his possession. Among these gifts was a precious necklace. Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) ordered the people to gather in the Prophet's Masjid. First, he prayed two rakats, and then, addressing the people, he said!

Things that are done without consultation are not blessed. Tell me about the gifts the Queen of Rome sent to Umme Kulthum (RA). People said!

There is nothing wrong with that. It happens all over the world. It is customary to send and receive gifts to kings. Gifts sent to Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) are her right.

Hazrat Umar (RA) said the messenger who took the gifts from there represented the Muslims. He was not kept for personal work. Therefore, Hazrat Umar (RA) ordered the collection of all those gifts in the treasury and persuaded Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) by giving him a gift.

Once, Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) patrolled the streets of Madinah to find out the condition of the people. It was nighttime, and people were sleeping. Hazrat Umar (RA) passed over Madinah. He saw a tent in the dark of night. He heard a woman groaning inside the tent when he passed by it. He saw a man sitting at the door of the tent. He approached him, greeted him, and asked who he was. "I am a village man," he said. To help him, Hazrat Omar (RA) asked him what kind of sound was coming from inside the tent.

This person said! Brother, go and do your work. May Allah bless you. Hazrat Omar (RA) said: brother! You tell me I want to help you. It's my responsibility. "My wife is in labor," he said. Hazrat Umar (RA) asked if she had anyone with her. he spoke! No, we are strangers here.

Hazrat Umar (RA) went home and told his wife, Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA), that if you wanted to

get a reward, Allah Almighty had given you an opportunity. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) said, "What is the matter?"

Hazrat Umar (RA) said: A woman is in delivery pain, and she has no one with her. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) said: Amir al-Mominin! I'm ready to go if you want. Hazrat Umar (RA) said: Take things in stride and try not to focus too much on the problem. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) took all those things and immediately went with Hazrat Umar (RA). She went inside the tent.

Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar (RA) placed a pot of food on the stove and told the man to light a fire. Shortly afterward, the woman gave birth to a baby, and her crying was heard outside. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) came out of the tent and spoke! Amir al-Mominin! Give your partner the good news that Allah has given him a son.

When this man heard the name of Amir al-Mominin, he was surprised and ashamed. He started apologizing to Hazrat Umar (RA). He said: No problem, I have done my duty. Then he placed the food bowl on the tent door and said to Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA), "Feed this woman." Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) fed this woman and put it on the door. Hazrat Umar (RA) said to this man you have not eaten either; you have been awake all

night, and you are tired; now eat - He ate. Hazrat Omar (RA) was pleased.

Hazrat Umar (RA) called his wife Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA). When she came out, he told the man on his way back. Come to me tomorrow morning, Allah willing, I will cooperate more. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) used to take part in the service of the people with her husband.

Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) has a son, Zaid, and a daughter, Ruqaiyah, from Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA). After the death of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), she married her cousin Hazrat Aun bin Jafar (RA). Her father, Ali al-Murtada (RA), performed nikah. She had no children. After the death of Hazrat Aun bin Ja'far (RA), she married his brother Hazrat Muhammad bin Ja'far (RA). She gave birth to a daughter who died in infancy. After Muhammad ibn Ja'far's (RA) death, she married his brother 'Abdullah ibn Ja'far. They had no children. Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) died while living in his marriage life. (Dear relatives of the Holy Prophet ﷺ)

Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) lived happily with Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RA). She was a strong and virtuous wife and a well-trained mother. She was a sage woman; her enviable character and morals penetrated people's hearts. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) was the most eloquent of all the women of Quraysh.

Hazrat Zaid bin Umar (ra), son of Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA), was martyred in his youth. There was some quarrel with his tribe, Banu 'Adi. Hazrat Zayd went to them for reconciliation. The night was over. As dawn approached, someone took advantage of the darkness of the night to attack and kill him.

Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) came near the body of her son and spoke! My husband, Amir al-Mominin Umar ibn al-Khattab (RA), was killed in the morning. My father, Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA), was killed in the morning, and now my son was killed in the morning. Saying this, she became angry, fell, and became dear to Allah (died) in that state.

Syeda Umme Kulthum (RA) and her son Zaid bin Umar passed away on the same day, and the funeral prayers were offered together.

(Bukhari)

Allama Dhahabi (ra) writes that Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) died in the time of Hazrat Amir Muawiyah (RA).

Her funeral prayer was offered by Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA). Hazrat Hasan (RA) and Hazrat Hussain (RA) attended the funeral prayers.

Hazrat Zainab bint Ali (RA)

Hazrat Zainab was the daughter of Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA). She was younger than Hazrat Hasan (RA) and Hazrat Hussain (RA). She was born in Madinah in 5th Jumadi-ul-Awal 5AH. When she was born, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was out of Madinah. He came three days later, went to Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra's (RA) house, and took the girl in his arms. The Prophet (ﷺ) named her Zainab and put his blessed saliva in her mouth. He said that she is similar to Hazrat Khadija (RA). Her nicknames were Umme Al-Hasan and Umme Kulthum, but after Karbala's tragedy, her nickname became Umm Al-Masaeb.

She has many famous titles, including Naiba Al-Zahra, Razia Bal Qadr and Al-Qada, Fasiha, Baligha, Zahida and Fazla, Alama and Abida, Aqila Kamla, Namus Al-Kabra, Siddiqah Al-Sughra, Shujaa, Qarat Ain Al-Murtada and Khatun Karbala.

She was brought up under the care of Rasool Akram (ﷺ), Haider Karar Ali Al-Murtada (RA), and Khatun Janat Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA). The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) also loved Hazrat Zainab (RA) very much. She has ridden on the shoulders of the Holy Prophet (RA) many times, like Hazrat Hasnain (RA). When the Prophet (ﷺ) visited Makkah on the occasion of the Farewell Hajj, Hazrat Zainab (RA) accompanied him on this journey. At that time,

she was five years old. This was her first trip. When she was six years old, her mother, Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), passed away.

She married her cousin Abdullah bin Ja'far (RA) when she reached puberty. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar (RA) was brought up in the arms of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). At that time, Zainab (RA) was thirteen years old. Her Maher is fixed at 480 dirhams. Some historians have written 40,000 Maher. Her married life was pleasing. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ja'far (RA) used to trade, and his financial condition was excellent. But despite this, Hazrat Zainab (RA) used to do all her housework with her own hands. She and her husband, Hazrat Abdullah (RA), were very generous. She used to do much charity. No beggar would leave her door empty-handed.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Ja'far (RA) has his four sons, Ali, Aun al-Akbar, Abbas, and Muhammad, and a daughter, Umme Kulthum, from her.

She was unique in knowledge and grace not only among the Banu Hashim but also among all the Quraysh. Asceticism, piety, understanding and foresight, truthfulness, perseverance, chastity, worship and purity, and the spirit of jihad were very high. Her father, Syedna Ali Al-Murtada (RA),

inherited her eloquence and maturity. She was a beautiful woman with a tall and well-proportioned body. There was compassion and gentleness in her nature. She was accustomed to patience and contentment, simplicity, and hard work.

In 37AH, when Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Ali (RA) moved the capital from Madina to Kufa, Hazrat Zainab (RA) and her husband Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar (RA) also moved to Kufa.

She was in the Hazrat Hussain (RA) caravan with her two sons, Aun and Muhammad. 10th Muharram Al-Haram 61AH according to 10th October 680AD, among the people of Ahle Bayt who were martyred besides Hazrat Hussain bin Ali (RA), Hazrat Ali Akbar bin Hussain, Abdullah bin Muslim bin Aqeel, Ahmad bin Hasan Abu Bakr Abdullah bin Hasan, Ja'far bin Aqeel, Umar bin Ali, Uthman bin Ali, and the two sons of Hazrat Zainab, Aun and Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Jafar. Apart from a few women and children, Hazrat Zain-ul-Abidin Ali bin Hussain, who was ill, was alive. (History of Tabari)

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Hussain bin Ali (RA) in Karbala, she was brought with Ahle Bayt to Yazid bin Muawiyah in Damascus. Hazrat Zainab bint Ali (RA) expressed her position with great courage and bravery. She spoke with great eloquence, understanding, and reasoning. Yazid

became silent and embarrassed to hear her influential statement. He sent the whole caravan to Madinah under the protection of Hazrat Nu'man bin Bashir (RA) with honor and respect.

After the tragedy of Karbala, Hazrat Zainab bint Ali (RA) took up permanent residence in Damascus and remained there till the last moments of her life.

She died at 57 on 15th Rajab 62AH / 29th March 682AD in Damascus, Syria. Her shrine is in Damascus.

Sahabiyat

(Companions)

Pearl

Prevention to telling
about goodness is
Stinginess and
breach of trust.

Excessive talk
It is equivalent to getting
infected by lies.

Hazrat Barira (RA)

Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA)

Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) is one of those glorious companions who are a source of pride for the Muslim Ummah. She was the granddaughter of Sardar Quraysh Hashim bin Abdul Manaf, the niece and daughter-in-law of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra), the wife of Hazrat Abu Talib. the mother of Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA), and mother-in-law of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA). She is the mother of Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA), the martyr of the battle of Mawatha. Her nickname was Umme Talib.

Hazrat Fatima's (RA) father, Asad bin Hashim, was the brother of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib. Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) had four sons and three daughters. Among the boys were Talib, Aqeel, Jafar, and Ali, and among the girls were Umme Hani, whose real name was Hind, and Jamana and Rabata.

Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) had converted to Islam in the beginning. She (RA) accompanied the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) on every occasion. She (RA) stayed with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in the (Shab Abi Talib) valley of Abi Talib for three years under challenging circumstances.

As a child, when the Prophet (ﷺ) was under the care of Abu Talib, his aunt, Fatima bint Asad (RA),

observed that the food placed in front of her sons was insufficient for them and they went hungry. But when Muhammad (ﷺ) eats with them, they all eat well, and the food is still left. Therefore, she had ordered her sons to wait for Muhammad (ﷺ) for food, and when he came, they would all eat together so that the food may be blessed which Allah has reserved for them. A cup of water was not enough for a son. When Muhammad (ﷺ) drank from this cup, one cup of water was sufficient for all the people of the house. One day, Mr. Abu Talib said! Oh, my nephew! You are very blessed. When Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) heard this from her husband, she became convinced of his word, and his value increased even more.

After the Prophet migrated to Madinah, she also migrated to Madinah with her children. She was devoted to the word of Allah and the religion of Islam. She loved the Prophet (ﷺ) immensely and took care of him in every way. Due to Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) having a daughter-in-law, she considered herself the luckiest woman.

Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) was the first Hashmi woman to marry into the Hashmi family. Thus, Hazrat Ali (RA) became Najib Al-Tarfaan Hashmi. The mother of Hazrat Ali (RA) was blessed with the blessings of Islam and the privilege of migration. Hazrat Ali's (RA) mother, Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA), was very much in love and compassion with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She raised him like a

real mother. When the time of her demise drew near, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Let me know if she dies." He was visiting with a group of Companions when a man came and reported the death of Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA). On hearing this, tears came to the eyes of the Prophet (ﷺ), and he said to his Companions: We go to our mother. Then the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) got up and left with the Companions. When he saw Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA), he stood up and said in a tender tone.

Oh, my mother. After my mother, she was my mother. May Allah have mercy on you. Hazrat Rasool Anwar (ﷺ) praised her very much and spoke! Mr. Abu Talib used to do business, and food was served as an invitation. She used to gather us all for dinner. It was the custom of Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) to save some of it so that I (the Messenger of Allah ﷺ) could eat some of it later.

(Mustadrak Hakim)

Forty-six (46) hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA), which have been told by the great Companions.

(Tabqat ibn Saad, Asaba)

Among the great Muhaddith who have narrated from her are her sons, Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Anas bin Malik (RA), and Abdullah bin Harith (RA).

She was a very pious woman. She used to fast every Monday and Thursday. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to go to her in the afternoon and rest.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) received the news of the death of his aunt Hazrat Fatima (RA) bint Asad, he (ﷺ) immediately went to the house of the deceased and stood up, and spoke.

Oh, my mother! May Allah have mercy on you. You were my mother after my mother. She used to be hungry, but she used to feed me. She used to need clothes, but she wears clothes for me.

He (ﷺ) then blessed the bereaved family with his shirt and instructed them to put on the shroud of my shirt. Then he (ﷺ) ordered Hazrat Usamah bin Zayd (RA) (Hab-un-Nabi) and Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) (the host of the Prophet ﷺ) to go to Janat al-Baqi and dig the grave when they did. The Prophet (ﷺ) himself went down and cleaned the Lahad with his blessed hand, and he took out the dust from it. Then he (ﷺ) lay down in it and prayed. Divine! Forgive my mother and widen her grave.

After asking this prayer, he (ﷺ) came out of the grave, holding the beard in his blessed hand with intense grief and tears flowing down his face.

According to a narration, on her death, the Prophet (ﷺ) said: Allah sent seventy thousand

angels to Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA). He has been ordered to recite Durood.

She died in Medina on 4AH. When Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) passed away, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) made arrangements for her shroud and burial. Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) added his kurta to her shroud and gave the responsibility of preparing the grave to Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA), Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RA) and Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RA). The Prophet (ﷺ) shouldered her funeral. When the grave was ready, he lay down in it and prayed:

The Essence of Allah, Who gives life, causes death and does not perish. O Most Gracious Lord! So, forgive Fatima bint Asad (RA). Give her the proof of truth. Expand her abode. You are the Most Merciful. Then bury her."

Hazrat Rasool Anwar (ﷺ) said that this woman has shown me much kindness. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi'. Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) was involved in digging the grave, and Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA) was brought down to Lahad by Rasool Ullah (ﷺ), Hazrat Abbas (RA), and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

(Majmuah Al-Zawaid by Haithami and Majmuah al-Fawaid by Muhammad Bin Sulayman Al-Qaisi Al-Maghribi)
(Asad al-Ghabah, Vol. V)

Hazrat Safia bint Abdul Muttalib (RA)

She was the daughter of Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim. Her mother's name was Hala, and she was the daughter of Wahib bin Abdul Manaf bin Zahra. Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA) was also a real brother from her mother's side too. She was the paternal auntie of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Safia (RA) was born in Makkah. She was the same age as the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Safia (RA) was the daughter of the sister of Hazrat Amina (RA), the mother of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The names of Hazrat Safia's sisters were Arwa, Attika, Baiza, Barrah, and Amima. They were all daughters of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra).

Her first marriage was to Harith bin Harb bin Umayyah. He was the brother of Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA). She gave birth to a boy. After the death of Harith bin Harb, her second marriage was to Awam bin Khuwaylid bin Asad (RA). From whom she had three sons, Zubair, Saib, and Abdul Kabah. Hazrat Zubair's (RA) father had died at a young age. Hazrat Safia (RA) and her son Zubair (RA) had initially converted to Islam. She also wrote poetry. The Prophet (ﷺ) once gave her forty Wasaq of dates from Khyber. (One Wasaq = 70 kg)

The story of the bravery of Hazrat Safia (RA)

In the battle of Ahzab (Khandaq), the people of Banu Qurizah, along with Hayy bin Akhtab, were engaged in preparations for a conspiracy for war

against the Muslims. According to Ibn Is'haq, the Prophet's (ﷺ) paternal auntie Hazrat Safiyya bint 'Abd al-Muttalib (RA) and Hazrat Hassan bin Thabit (RA) were inside a fort. The Prophet (ﷺ) kept women and children with them. When the Banu Qurizah betrayed the Muslims and violated the treaty, the Muslims became a threat to them.

Hazrat Safiyya (RA) says that a Jew came to this fort to find out if there was a Muslim army there. The Prophet (ﷺ) and his companions were engaged in war. If the enemy suddenly attacked these women and children, there was no one to protect them. Hazrat Safia (RA) said to Hazrat Hassan (RA) bin Thabit, "I think this person is suspicious. If he comes near now, kill him." Hazrat Hassan (RA) said, "I cannot do this." Hazrat Safiyya (RA) says now I dared and took a tent stick for building a tent and secretly approached this Jew and killed him with a stick and returned to the fort. The Jews feared that there was an army of Muslims in the fort, and they did not dare to go further to harm them.

(Ibn Hisham)

Hisham ibn 'Urwah (ra) narrated that when the Muslims were defeated and fled in the battle of Uhud, Safiyya (RA) (grandmother of Hisham ibn 'Urwah) came out with a spear and stopped the fugitives and said, "You leave the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and running away."

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Hamza (RA) and the mutilation of his body, when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) saw Hazrat Safiyya (RA), he told Hazrat Zubair (RA) to stop his mother from seeing his brother's body because the enemy had mutilated his body. - The Prophet (ﷺ) did not want to see her brother in a condition that she could not bear.

Hazrat Zubair ibn Awam's (RA) mother, Hazrat Safia (RA) bint Abdul Muttalib was the real sister of Hazrat Hamza (RA). When Rasool Allah (ﷺ) saw her, he said to Hazrat Zubair (RA) to prevent her from seeing the corpse. When he forbade her, Hazrat Safiyya (RA) said: I know that his body has been mutilated. I have not come to mourn. I will be patient with him. I will pray for forgiveness. Upon hearing this, the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed her to see him. She saw her brother's body and pieces of his liver scattered on the ground. Then she said:

اَنَا لِلّٰهِ وَاَنَا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

"To Allah, we belong, and to Him, we shall return."

Hazrat Safia (RA) passed away in 20AH in Medina during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). At the time of her death, she was 73 years old. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi 'in the courtyard of Mughirah ibn Shubha's house, where ablution was performed. She has also narrated some hadiths of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Hazrat Arwa bint Abdul Muttalib (RA)

Her father's name was Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim. Her mother's name was Fatima, and she was the daughter of Amr bin Aiz bin Imran. She was the paternal auntie of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

She was married to Umayr bin Wahab bin Abdul Manaf. She gave birth to a son, Taleib (RA). Musa ibn Muhammad tells his father that Taleib (RA) and Umayr (RA) became Muslims in Dar al-Arqam.

Coming home from Darul Arqam, Taleib (RA) told his mother that my cousins deserved your support. His mother said! By Allah! If women had power over these things, we would become his followers and defend him. Talib (RA) said! Oh, my mother! What prevents you from converting to Islam and following the mercy of the world? Your brother Hamza (RA) has also received this blessing. Hazrat Arwa (RA) Speak up! I see what my sisters do, and then I will adopt the same religion.

Talib said! Mother! For Allah's sake, go to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and accept Islam. Confess Tawheed and Prophethood and recite the word of "Kalima Shahadat." At the urging of her son, she repeated the word of Shahadat and became a Muslim. She used to be active in supporting the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) with her tongue and also encouraged her son to keep and spread Islam.

Muhammad ibn Umar (RA) narrates that one day, Abu Jahl and a few other Quraysh disbelievers persecuted the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Talib ibn Umayr (RA) could not be silent; he hit Abu Jahl on the head with a stick, which shattered his head. The polytheists attacked Taleib (RA) and arrested him. Then Abu Lahab, while supporting Taleib, freed him. Hazrat Arwa (RA) said to him that he did not know that her son Taleib (RA) had targeted himself while protecting Muhammad (ﷺ). Hazrat Arwa (RA) said that the day when my son Taleib (RA) helps Muhammad (ﷺ), who has brought the truth from Allah to fight the polytheists, will be the most blessed day of her life.

People said! Have you also become a believer in Muhammad (ﷺ)? Hazrat Arwa (RA) said! Yes! Someone told Abu Lahab that she had converted to Islam. Abu Lahab came running to her in a lousy mood and spoke! It is a great pity and surprise that you, too, have followed Muhammad (ﷺ) and left the religion of Abdul Muttalib. She speaks! The thing is, I have embraced Islam in my heart. Be actively protecting your nephew. Be an arm of strength and a siege for him. Then, when his religion prevails, you have the choice of whether to adopt Islam or stick to your ancestral religion. And if he (Allah willing) is killed, you will be considered disabled for your nephew.

Abu Lahab said! Can we all compete with the Arabs? It has brought a new religion, saying that Abu Lahab returned unsuccessfully.

Hazrat Arwa's (RA) second marriage was to Artab bin Sharjeel bin Hashim (RA), from whom a daughter, Fatima, was born. Her husband converted to Islam in Makkah and migrated to Madinah.

She died after the demise of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA)

Her name was Barakat, and her surnames were Umme Al-Dhaba and Umme Ayman (RA). Her father's name was Tha'labah bin Amr, and he was from Abyssinia.

Her lineage is as follows: Umme Ayman Barakat bint Tha'labah bin Amr bin Hassan bin Malik bin Salma bin Amr bin Nu'man.

At a young age, she was the slave of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra), the grandfather of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She used to serve Hazrat Abdullah (the father of the Prophet ﷺ). When he died, she began to serve Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA) (the mother of the Holy Prophet ﷺ). At the time of the birth of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), she was the one who took care of and served Hazrat Amina (RA).

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) was with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) at the age of six when his mother took him on a journey to Madinah. On his return from the same trip, his mother's health suddenly deteriorated, and she died at the place of "Abwa." During this time, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) was the one to take care of him. She was shocked to see the sudden death of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) mother and the little boy, but she buried Hazrat Amina (RA) with great courage and patience. She handed over the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)

to his grandfather, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (ra). Hazrat Abdul Muttalib entrusted Umme Ayman (RA) with the care and upbringing of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). After the demise of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) used to serve Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) along with Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (RA), aunt of Hazrat Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) used to say that she never saw the Prophet (ﷺ) complaining of hunger and thirst.

Allama Ibn Sa'd (ra) writes that Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) narrates during the stay of Hazrat Amina (RA) and the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Yathrib that a group of Jews used to come and see the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). One day, I heard a Jew saying that this boy would be known as the Prophet of the End Times, and this city was his migration capital. This statement of this Jew imprinted in my heart.

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) was inherited by the Prophet (ﷺ) as a slave girl, but he set her free. He used to count Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) among the Ahle Bayt. Umme Ayman's (RA) first marriage was to Obaid bin Zayd (RA), who belonged to Banu Khazraj. He had become a Muslim. She gave birth to a son named Ayman. He had adopted the surname from his name. This son did not live long. He died before the Prophet's (ﷺ) migration. Some biographers have written that Ayman was

martyred in the battle of Haneen. At the beginning of Islam, he believed he was counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun."

The Prophet (ﷺ) had great respect for Umme Ayman (RA). He used to stand in her honor. Once, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and said: I need a camel, so I came to you. Today, we don't have any riding animals. There is no donkey, no camel. It isn't easy to travel far.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said with a smile. I'll give you a baby of camel. Umme Ayman (RA) said: My parents sacrificed for you! What would I do with a baby camel? I want a camel. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: I will give you a baby camel. The Umme Ayman (RA) said, "What good is a baby camel to me?" He can't bear my burden. Please give me a camel.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You will have a baby camel, and I will make you ride it. With that, he ordered his servant. In a short time, he brought a young, healthy camel and handed it over to Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA).

The Messenger of Allah (RA) said: my mother! Just look at this: it is the baby of a camel or someone else.

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) understands this subtle joke of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ), laughs helplessly, and starts praying to him. The audience was also amused.

Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) said about her: If a person wants to marry a woman from Paradise, he should marry Umme Ayman (RA). Hearing this instruction of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ), Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA) got married to Umme Ayman (RA). Seven years after the resurrection, Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) was born from Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA), whom the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) considered as his adopted son.

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA), fed up with the oppression of the infidels of Makkah, migrated to Abyssinia in the 5th Nabvi. She had returned to Madinah before the battle of Uhud. In the battle of Uhud, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) watered and cared for the wounded Mujahideen. According to some narrations, her son was alive, and in the battle of Khyber, he showed the essence of bravery. Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) and her son Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) also participated in the battle of Haneen.

After the attack of Khalid bin Waleed in the battle of Uhud, the position of the Muslims weakened, and the people started fleeing from the field. Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) threw the dust at the

fleeing people and spoke! Sit at home and spin the yarn on the wheel; give me your sword, and I will fight the enemy. You are less motivated than women; men fight hard in the field. This style of speech indicates the courage and bravery of Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA). In the battle of Uhud, a polytheist shot an arrow at Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA), and she felt injured. Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) had killed this infidel by shooting an arrow in retaliation.

Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA), the husband of Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA), was martyred while leading the Islamic army in the battle of Mota, showing the essence of bravery. Upon hearing the news of his martyrdom, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) maintained her patience and surrendered to the will of Allah. The second trauma she endured with great patience was when her eldest son Ayman (RA) was martyred while fighting bravely in the battle of Haneen.

Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says that one day, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was drinking water, and Umme Ayman (RA) was sitting next to him. She said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Give me water, too. I asked Umme Ayman (RA), "Are you asking the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to give you water?" She spoke! Why don't I say I have served him a lot? Now I have that much, right? The

Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Umme Ayman (RA) is telling the truth. The Prophet (ﷺ) watered her with his hand. (Biography of the Prophet (ﷺ) - Ibn Kathir)

Once Hazrat Umm Ayman (RA) sieved the flour, prepared chapatis from it, and served it to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He spoke! What's this? She said it is customary in our country, so I also wanted to prepare this chapatis for you. But he (ﷺ) told Kamal Zuhd and Wara to mix bran in flour and knead it. (Sunan Ibn Majah)

When Umme Al-Momineen Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was accused of slandering, Umme Ayman (RA) said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I care for my ears and eyes; to my knowledge, Ayesha (RA) is blessed.

(Al-Maghazi for Al-Waqidi)

Before the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), when his illness became severe, Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) had left with an army and was encamped outside Madinah. Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) sent him a message that the Prophet (ﷺ) was in a state of discord. After receiving this message, Hazrat Osama (RA) returned. He was again sent by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) after becoming the Caliph.

The Prophet (ﷺ) had given Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) a palm garden, which was one of the

gardens provided by the Ansar. When the Muslims overpowered Banu Qurizah and Banu Nudair, the Prophet (ﷺ) began to return to the gardens of the Ansar. Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) had the garden of Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA). When asked to return it, she did not want to replace it. Upon which the Prophet (ﷺ) said: Give him back this garden, and Rasool Allah (ﷺ) give her a garden ten times bigger than that. (Sahih Bukhari)

Umme Ayman (RA) has been blessed to perform Ghusl on Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA), Hazrat Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA) and Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Sauda Bint Zamah (RA).

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) had a long life. She was deeply saddened by the demise of the Prophet (ﷺ), and her tears could not be stopped. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) went to her to console her and said to her: Allah Almighty has something better for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) replied, I know this, but I am crying because now the chain of revelation has stopped. Hearing this, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) were also shown mercy.

Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) had fed the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in her lap. She had seen his father, mother, grandfather, and other relatives. Rasool

Allah (ﷻ) used to go to her house often and say that after my mother, Umme Ayman (RA) is my mother. Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) used to address her as Ammi.

Allama Ibn Athir (ra) has written in Asad al-Ghabah that Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) died six months after the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

According to another narration, Hazrat Umme Ayman (RA) lived till the time of Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA). A large number of historians have acknowledged this.

Five hadiths have also been narrated from her. Among those who narrated hadiths from her are Anas ibn Malik (RA), Hanish ibn Abdullah (RA), and Abu Yazid al-Madani (ra).

Hazrat Umm Ayman (RA) was married to Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA) for 20 years. She lived in Makkah for twelve years and in Madinah for eight years. Both husband and wife used to serve the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) immensely. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA) in the Battle of Mota, she did not marry again. She died in Medina during the early period of the Hazrat Uthman Ghani bin Affan (RA) caliphate and was buried in Jannat al-Baqi.

Hazrat Umme Roman bint Amir (RA)

Her name was Zainab, and her surname was Umme Roman (RA). Her lineage is as follows:

Umme Roman bint Amir bin Awaimar bin Abd Shams bin Attab bin Azina bin Sabie bin Haman bin Harith bin Ghanem bin Malik bin Kanana. He was born in Tehama (Saudi Arabia). She was the wife of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and mother-in-law of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She belonged to the Firas family of the Banu Kanana tribe.

She was born Abdul Rahman (a son) and daughter Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Hazrat Umme Roman (RA) became a Muslim at the beginning of Islam. Her first husband was Abdullah bin Harith bin Sakhbara, and she had a son from him, Tufail. Abdullah bin Harith's family lived in a place called Sadaat. Then, this family settled in Makkah. According to the custom of the time, an outsider had to make an ally of a great man of Makkah to stay in Makkah. Therefore, Abdullah bin Harith made Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) his guarantor. This is the event before the revelation of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). When Abdullah died in Makkah, Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) married Umme Roman (RA) after him. It was the custom in Arabia to marry a widow as soon as possible after her husband died so that she could find support. Hazrat Umme Roman (RA)

was a very kind and pious woman. She was counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun."

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd: 1/2, 3)

Umme Roman (RA) was living with her son Tufail in the house of Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), living a life of peace, tranquility, and prosperity. Then, one day, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) came to her house and told Umme Roman (RA) that he had converted to Islam. I want to be the helper of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in his work of da'wah and preaching. I want to start this invitation with my close relatives because it is easy to explain. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) invited Umme Roman (RA) to Islam, which she accepted immediately. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was pleased and told her to keep her faith hidden till Allah Almighty makes the situation favorable. When Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) said the Prophet (ﷺ) to accept Umme Roman's (RA) Islam, he (ﷺ) was pleased.

The Afaq incident happened on the Shaban 6AH. It was a tough time for Hazrat Umm Roman (RA). Umm al-Mominin Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah (R.A.) heard about this incident, so she took permission from the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and came to her father's house. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) was in the upper house, and Hazrat Umm Ruman (RA) sat downstairs. He asked how she came. Hazrat Aisha Sadiqa (RA) narrated the whole incident. Hazrat Umm Roman (RA) said! Oh, my beloved

child! There is nothing to panic. Women who are more loved by their husbands, then people become jealous of them and make accusations against them. But Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA) was unsatisfied and started crying. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) was disturbed by her crying and came down. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA) got a fever due to this shock. Hazrat Umm Ruman (RA) took her on her lap. After the Asr prayer, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came and spoke! If you have done something wrong, ask Allah for forgiveness and repent. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA) told her parents they should answer him. They said, "What can we answer?" Hazrat Ayesha Siddiq (RA) replied by herself. During this time, the Prophet ﷺ was in a state of revelation. A revelation was revealed to him in which Hazrat Aisha Siddiq (RA) was acquitted. Hazrat Umm Ruman (RA) told her daughter to get up and thank the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). On this, she said that I would only thank Allah.

At the end of the same year, an incident happened when Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) brought three of the Companions of Safa as guests to his house. He said to the family that feed them. He was late in coming. The guests said we would only eat with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). When Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) came home and found that the guests had not eaten, he became angry with Hazrat Umm Ruman (RA). Hazrat Umm

Roman (RA) explained why the guests did not eat. After that, the guests ate, and it was so blessed that the food did not go down. He sent that food to the guests of Rasulullah ﷺ. After that, he asked Hazrat Umm Ruman (RA) how much food was left, and she said there was still three times more than what was cooked.

Syeda Umme Roman (RA) was her husband's best helper, and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) was his wife's best companion. Who can be happier than the two whose house the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to visit frequently? They are also blessed that the angel of Allah came to their house with revelation. This revelation was verses 10 to 20 of Surah Al-Noor for the acquittal of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) revealed in their home.

During the journey of migration, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) had the great honor of being the companion of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). On his way from Makkah, he, too, following the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), left his family among the enemies, relying on Allah. When he reached Madinah, he was satisfied and sent Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA) and Hazrat Abu Rafay (RA) to Makkah to bring his family. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) sent a letter to Abdullah bin Ariqat in the name of his son Hazrat Abdullah bin Abi Bakr (RA), asking him to come to Madinah with Hazrat Umme Roman (RA), Hazrat Asma (RA), and Hazrat Ayesha (RA). So Hazrat

Umme Roman (RA), Hazrat Asma (RA) and Hazrat Ayesha (RA) came to Madinah with Hazrat Abdullah bin Abi Bakr (RA).

Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal (ra) says: Imam Ibn Sa'ad's (ra) statement that Umme Roman (RA) died in 6AH is not correct because Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) narrates that when the verse of Surah Al-Tahrim: 1-2) was revealed, he (ﷺ) started to ask me. At the outset, he said she should not rush into the matter but present the case to her parents, Abu Bakr (RA) and her mother, Umme Roman (RA), and decide on their opinion.

(Musnad Ahmad: 6/211)

Hafiz Ibn Hajar Asqalani (ra) says the Takhayer incident occurred in 9AH. (Al-Asaba)

Hazrat Umme Roman (RA) passed away in Madinah in Dhuel-Hijjah 9AH. Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) was very saddened to hear the news of the demise of Hazrat Umme Roman (RA). He went to her funeral and took her down to the grave with his own hands. She was buried in Janat al-Baqi '.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said about Hazrat Umme Roman (RA) that whoever wants to see one of the maidens of Paradise should see Umme Roman (RA). The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) prayed after taking her down to Lahad. O Allah! The hardships that Umme Roman (RA) has endured for You and Your Messenger are not hidden from You.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd: 1/2, 3)

Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA)

Her name was Asma (RA), and her surname was Umme Abdullah. Her father's name was Amees ibn Mabad ibn Harith. She belonged to the Khatam tribe.

Her lineage is as follows: Asmaa bint Amees bin Harith bin Tayem bin Kaab bin Malik bin Qahafah bin Amir bin Rabia bin Amir bin Muawiyah bin Zayd bin Malik bin Bashir bin Wahab bin Shahrar bin Afras bin Khalaf bin Aqbal (Chatham).

The Prophet (ﷺ) has described the virtue of Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) as Dhual-Hijratain. She is one of those glorious women who converted to Islam in the early days and endured great hardships for the sake of Islam. Her mother's name was Hind (Khula) Bint Auf. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Maimuna bint Harith (RA) was also her daughter. At the time when Hazrat Asma (RA) became a Muslim, the number of Muslims was thirty, and the Prophet (ﷺ) had not yet settled in Dar al-Arqam, so she is counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun."

Her first marriage was with Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA). She migrated with Hazrat Ja'far (RA) to Abyssinia and spent fourteen years there. Her son Abdullah bin Ja'far (RA) was born in Abyssinia.

Hazrat Musab bin Zubair (RA) narrates that a son was born to Najashi, the ruler of Abyssinia. A few days before this, Abdullah bin Jafar (RA), a son, had been taken to Hazrat Asma bin Aamees (RA). King Najashi sent a message to Hazrat Ja'far bin Abu Talib (RA) asking what name he had given to his son. He spoke! Abdullah Najashi also named his son Abdullah. Hazrat Asma (RA) adopted this child and breastfed him along with her son Abdullah for the whole time. Due to this, Hazrat Asma's (RA) status became very high among them. Whoever was a Muslim in Abyssinia would have reported it to Hazrat Asma (RA). (Quraysh lineage)

The Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah. When Khyber was conquered in Muharram 7AH, all the Muslims who were in Abyssinia returned to Madinah, including Hazrat Asma bint Aamees (RA) and her husband Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA). The Muslims were very happy with the conquest of Khyber. Rasool Allah's (ﷺ) joy was doubled by the arrival of his brothers. The Prophet (ﷺ) embraced Ja'far ibn Abi Talib (RA) and said: I do not know whether I am happier with the arrival of Jafar (RA) or the conquest of Khyber. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), while describing the virtue of Hazrat Asma bint Aamees (RA), said: You sailors had the good fortune to make two migrations. The Muslims living in Abyssinia used to offer prayers facing the Bait al-Maqdus before converting to the Qibla.

Therefore, she was fortunate enough to offer prayers facing both Qiblas.

Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal (ra) narrates a hadith in his Musnad that Hazrat Abu Qatada (RA) said: The Prophet (ﷺ) sent an army against the Romans and said: You should make Zaid bin Haritha (RA) your emir if Zaid (RA) is martyred then make Jafar (RA) your emir and if he also becomes martyr then make Abdullah bin Rawahah Ansari (RA) your emir.

Syedna Jafar Tayyar (RA) submitted: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I was not tired of making Zayd ibn Haritha (RA) my emir. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You go, you don't know who is better.

A few days after the army left, the Prophet (ﷺ) appeared on the pulpit and ordered the people to gather. When the people gathered, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Allah forbid, should I not tell you the news about the army that I have come to know through revelation.

What happened was that the Mujahideen left; they faced the enemy. Amir Lashkar Zaid bin Haritha (RA) was martyred while giving a gift of courage. Pray for his forgiveness, so the people prayed for his forgiveness. After that, the flag of Lashkar-e-Islam was hoisted by Jafar bin Abi Talib (RA). He, too, was martyred while fighting the

enemy. Ask forgiveness for him, too, so people prayed for forgiveness. After that, Abdullah bin Rawahah (RA) hoisted the Islam flag. He also fought hard, and he, too, was martyred for his bravery. Pray for his forgiveness as well. People prayed for his forgiveness.

Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said: After that, the flag of Lashkar-e-Islam was hoisted by Khalid bin Waleed (RA), and he became Amir. The Prophet (ﷺ) raised two fingers of his blessed hand towards the sky and said:

اللَّهُمَّ هُوَ سَيْفٌ مِّنْ سُيُوفِ اللَّهِ

Divine! It is one of the swords of Allah.

فَانْتَصِرْ بِهِ

So, help Islam through it

From that day onwards, the name of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) should be known as "Saifullah."

(Musnad Ahmad, Sunan Nisai)

Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) narrates that when Ja'far (RA) and his companions were martyred, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came to my house.

I had dyed the skins, kneaded the dough, washed the children, put oil on their heads, and dressed them clean. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Bring Jafar's (RA) children to me.

I brought all the children to the Prophet (ﷺ), and he loved them. I saw tears flowing from his (ﷺ) eyes. I panicked. I spoke! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! May my parents be sacrificed for you; everything is OK. Have you received any news about Jafar (RA) and his companions? He (ﷺ) said: Yes! Today, they have all been martyred. Hazrat Asma (RA) says I was stunned when I heard this. I sighed and got up. Hearing the sound of my crying, women started gathering in my house.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) got up from there and went to his house and instructed his family. Don't forget Jafar's (RA) family today; prepare food for them; they are grieving about their head of family.

(Musnad Ahmad, Sunan Abu Daud)

Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA) was martyred in the battle of Mota. After him, Hazrat Asma (RA) was married to Hazrat Abu Bakr Sadiq (RA) on the occasion of Ghazwa-e-Hunain (8AH). The Prophet (ﷺ) performed their nikah. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) used to show much love and compassion for her and her children. Two years later, in Dual-Qadah 10AH, he gave birth to Muhammad, the son of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). His son was born in ihram on the occasion of Hujjat al-Wada 'in Dual-Halifah. Hazrat Asma (RA) asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) what she should do now. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Take a bath and enter ihram.

After Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq's (RA) death, Hazrat Asma (RA) performed Ghusl on his will.

After the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA) married her, and Yahya and Zaid were born from her. Hazrat Asma bint Aamees (RA) suffered immensely for the sake of Islam. During her lifetime, her son Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr (RA) was martyred.

The Prophet (ﷺ) loved the children of Asma (RA) very much. According to the narration of Sahih Muslim, once the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) saw her child and found him very thin. He asked Asma (RA) why it was so weak. She said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! He used to be under the influence of an evil eye. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Breathe on it. Hazrat Asma (RA) recited a particular verse and asked if I could repeat it. Since there was no polytheism in it, the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed her.

Imam Bukhari (ra) and Allama ibn Sa'd (ra) narrate that one day before the death of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) and Hazrat Asma (RA) diagnosed his disease "Zat-ul-Janab" and asked him to give medicine to him. Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) was not accustomed to taking medication. He forbade them. After a while, he became faint. Both of them opened his mouth

and gave him medicine. After some time, his faintness subsided. He said: This measure may have been mentioned by Asma (RA). She has brought wisdom from Abyssinia.

Hafiz Ibn Hajar (ra) also wrote in Asaba that Hazrat Asma (RA) knew the art of dream interpretation. Hazrat Umar (RA) used to ask her the meaning of his dream.

Hazrat Omar (RA) saw in a dream that a rooster had bitten him two times under the navel. He asked Hazrat Asma (RA) for its interpretation, and she replied: A non-Arab will kill you. A few days had passed when Feroz Abu Lou Lou Majusi stabbed him in the navel. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

On the demise of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), Hazrat Asma (RA), wife of Siddiq Akbar (RA), had bathed her and made all arrangements to take the body to the graveyard with a veil.
(Asad al-Ghabah)

Sixty hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA). Her narrators include Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abu Musa Al-Ashari (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar (ra), Umm al-Fazl wife of Hazrat Abbas (RA), Qasim bin Muhammad (ra), Abdullah bin Shaddad (ra), Urwa bin Musayyab (ra), Abu Yazid Madani (ra), Umm Aun bint Muhammad bin Jafar (ra), Fatima bint Ali (ra) and

high-ranking Tabien. She acquired the knowledge of the Qur'an directly from the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA) passed away in 40AH shortly after the martyrdom of her husband Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA). The Messenger of Allah ﷺ told her dua'a to pray in times of trouble and suffering.

Hazrat Ja'far bin Abu Talib (RA), the first husband of Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA), father of Muhammad bin Ja'far (RA), Abdullah bin Ja'far (RA) and Aun bin Ja'far (RA). Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr (RA) was born from her second husband, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), and Yahya ibn Ali (ra) was taken from her third husband, Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA).

(Riyadh Al-Nadhra)

Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA)

Her name was Asma (RA), and her title was Zat-al-Nataqeen. She was the eldest daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). Her mother's name was Qatila bint Abdul Uzza. Abdullah ibn Abu Bakr (RA) was also a brother on her mother's side too.

The lineage is as follows: Asma bint Abu Bakr bin Abu Qahafah Usman bin Amir bin Kaab bin Saad bin Tayem bin Marrah bin Lui.

She was born fourteen years before the revelation of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She became a Muslim in the early days of Islam. She was in the Sabiqun Awalun. She was number 17 among the converts to Islam. Being a Muslim in the beginning, she is also one of those people who endured extreme atrocities.

She was married to Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA). Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA) is one of the ten evangelists {Asher-e-Mubashera}. He was the cousin of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and the real nephew of Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA). Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA) is his son. When Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA) was born, he was brought to the lap of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) after his birth. The Prophet (ﷺ) asked for a date, chewed it in his mouth, and put it in the child's mouth. Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA) is the first child born among Muslims after migrating to Madinah. The Muslims were so happy with his

birth that they shouted Takbir so loudly that the whole city resounded. The Jews were embarrassed because the Jews had made it known that we had cast a spell on the Muslim refugees and that they would no longer have children. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) had given her nickname Umme Abdullah based on her nephew Abdullah bin Zubair (RA).

At the time of Hijrah, Hazrat Asma (RA) had tied the food and stuff of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) with her azar (belt), due to which she was given the title Zat-al-Nataqeen. The disbelievers and polytheists surrounded the house of the Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) recited the verse of Surah Yaseen, took Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) with him, said goodbye to Makkah and left for Hijrah. When the disbelievers found out about it, they immediately went to the Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq's (RA) house, looking for him like crazy. When the door knocked, Hazrat Asma (RA) came out. Abu Jahl asked! Girl: where is your father? Hazrat Asma (RA) said: I do not know. On hearing this, he slapped her in the face with such force that her earring broke and fell. Then, the disbelievers of Makkah spread around Makkah and its environs in search of them.

On the night of the migration, the Prophet (ﷺ) secretly visited the Cave of Thor from Makkah with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). Hazrat Asma (RA)

knew this secret. She used to come back every night with her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA) in the Cave of Thor with fresh food for them. On the second day of the migration of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Abu Qahafah, the blind father of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), who had not yet become a Muslim, addressed Hazrat Asma (RA) and said: Daughter! Abu Bakr (RA) put you in double trouble, left himself, and took all his wealth.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) had taken all the money kept in the house with him so that it could come in handy if the Prophet (ﷺ) needed it. Hazrat Asma (RA) did not consider it appropriate to break the heart of her blind grandfather and said to him! No, Grandpa! he has left us much money. Then she put some stones in a cloth and put it in a pit or niche where Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) used to keep his wealth. Then she took her grandfather's hand and led him there and spoke! O Grandpa! You touch it and see what's in it. When Abu Qahafah put his hand on the cloth bag, he was satisfied and said: Abu Bakr (RA) did well; enough had been arranged for us.

It is narrated in Musnad Abu Yala that once people asked Hazrat Asma (RA) which of the afflictions that befell the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) at the hands of the disbelievers was the most severe. Hazrat Asma (RA) said:

One day, many polytheists were sitting in the Sacred Masjid cursing the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and saying that Muhammad (ﷺ) said this and that to our gods. In the meantime, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came there. All the polytheists attacked the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) heard the sound of their noise. At that time, he was sitting with us in the house. Someone came and told us that the Quraysh were trying to kill Muhammad (ﷺ). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) immediately ran towards the Sacred Masjid. He rescued the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) from the disbelievers and said, "Do you want to kill a man who says, 'My Lord is Allah' and has come to you with clear proofs from his Lord?" The polytheists left the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), fell on Abu Bakr (RA), and beat him so severely that he fainted. He was in critical condition when he was picked up and brought home. When he regained consciousness, he used to say,

تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

After migrating to Madinah, Hazrat Asma (RA) spent a few years in great distress and poverty. She used to feed her camels and horses by crushing palm kernels. If the (Mashak) leather bag of water bursts, she repairs it herself. Besides, she did all the housework herself.

It is narrated on the authority of Sahih Bukhari that Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr (RA) said: When I got

married to Hazrat Zubair (RA), he had neither land nor enslaved people except for a camel and a horse. I used to feed his animals, water them, cook for the family, and knead the dough. A few Ansar women were my neighbors. They baked bread. Those women were sincere. Later, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave a piece of land that he had given to Hazrat Zubair (RA), which she used to work on. This land was three furlongs from her house.

In the beginning, Hazrat Asma (RA) used to weigh everything and spend due to poverty. When Rasool Allah (ﷺ) knew that, he said to Hazrat Asma (RA), do not spend by strict measuring; otherwise, Allah Almighty will provide you with a measured provision. Hazrat Asma (RA) was very pious and devout and lived a simple life. She was always patient and thankful for the provision. She wore cheap and thick clothes. When her well-being increased, most of her wealth was spent on charity. She hated hoarding. She was never stingy in helping people in need. She had a solid memory. She performed her first Hajj with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

It is narrated in Sahih Bukhari that Hazrat Asma (RA) said: I saw Zayd ibn 'Amr ibn Nafil (ra) standing against the wall of the Kabah and saying. O group of Quraysh! By Allah, there is no religion for you except Ibrahim. (This is before Islam)

Allama Ibn Sa'd (RA) had written in Tabqat that in the last period of her life, when her son Munther bin Zubair (RA) returned from the battlefield after the conquest of Iraq, he also had valuable women's clothes as part of his booty. He took them to his mother's service, and Hazrat Asma (RA) refused to accept the clothes and said: Son, I like thick garments. So Munther bin Zubair (RA) brought thick clothes for her, which she gladly accepted.

According to the narration of Sahih Bukhari, the mother of Hazrat Asma (RA), who was not a Muslim and was divorced by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), came to her daughter Asma (RA) and asked her for some money as help. Hazrat Asma (RA) wanted to help her but stopped due to her polytheism. She went and asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). My mother is a polytheist. Can I help her financially? The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Yes! Make peace with your mother.

A Jubba (Dress, a kind of long robe) of Sarwar Kainat Ahmad Mujtaba (رحمۃ اللہ علیہا) was with Umme Al-Momineen Syeda Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). At the time of her death, she handed this blessed Jubba to her sister Hazrat Asma (RA). She kept it until she died. If a sick person were in the house, she would wash the blessed robe and give it water to the ill, which would heal him. (Seer Sahabiyat)

Hazrat Asma (RA) was a very fearless and brave woman. According to a narration, after the demise of the Prophet (ﷺ), she went to the battlefield of Syria with her husband and son and served in the terrible battle of Yarmouk with many other women.

When Hajjaj ibn Yusuf tightened the Hazrat Abdullah ibn Zubayr (RA) siege in Makkah, he came to his mother and said: O Mother! My comrades have been unfaithful, and no one is ready to support me except a few. What is your opinion? If I surrender, my comrades and I can be safe. Hazrat Asma (RA) said: O my child! If you are on the right path, fight like men and attain the status of martyrdom, and do not tolerate any humiliation. And if this whole were for seeking world, then there is no one worse than you who ruined his destiny and put others to death.

Hazrat Ibn Zubair (RA) said: I am not afraid of death; I only think that after my death, my body will be mutilated and hung on the cross, which will make you sad.

His brave mother, Asma (RA), said: Son, when a goat is slaughtered, then it does not care if its skin is pulled or its body is dismembered. Do your work by trusting in Allah. It is a thousand times better to be guided by the sword in the path of truth than to be enslaved by the misguided. Never accept the humiliation of slavery for fear of death.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA) was very encouraged by his mother's words, and he brandished his sword, recited Rajz, and entered the ranks of the enemy, giving him courage for a long time. Eventually, he became tired of his wounds, rose to martyrdom, and went to his absolute master.

Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr (RA) was a very patient woman. The treatment meted out to her after the martyrdom of Ibn Zubayr (RA) was a resurrection that became a minor resurrection for her, but the history of the determination, perseverance, and patience with which she worked on this occasion very few examples.

Hazrat Asma's (RA) nature was inclined towards goodness. Once the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was leading the eclipse prayer, he made the prayer too long, and Hazrat Asma (RA) started looking around. Seeing two women standing near her, one fat and one weak, she comforted her heart that I should stand longer than them. Hazrat Ibn Abi Malikah (RA) narrates that when she would have pain in her head, she would hold her head and say that it is because of my sin and that the sin that Allah forgives is much greater than that. She set her example in truth. She was not afraid to speak the truth even in front of a tyrant and an oppressor like Hajjaj bin Yusuf. One day, he was sitting on the pulpit. Hazrat Asma (RA) came with her maidservant and inquired where Ameer was.

When she came to know, she went near the Hajjaj. He's watching her! Your son spread atheism in the house of Allah. That is why Allah gave him a painful punishment. Hazrat Asma (RA) showed a clear answer! So, you are a liar; he was not an atheist but a pious and night-awake person. She was a very patient woman. She was incredibly generous, never afraid of poverty like her father while giving charity.

Hazrat Asma's (RA) sanctity was widely discussed, and people used to pray to her. When a woman suffered from fever and came to her for supplication, she would sprinkle water on her chest and say that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to cool her with water. Hazrat Ibn Umar (RA) and Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (RA) narrated from the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that fever is the heat of the fire of hell. Cool it with water. When a person in the house was sick, she used to soak the robe of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ (which Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (RA) handed over to her at the time of her death) and bathe the patient. It cured the sick.

Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr (RA) died twenty days after the martyrdom of his son in 73AH in Makkah at the age of one hundred years. Her grave is at the same place as his son, Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA), in Makkah.

All her teeth and intellect were perfectly intact at the time of her death. She was tall and fat. She

had a problem seeing at the last age. The names of the children of Hazrat Asma (RA) are Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair (RA), Hazrat Urwa (RA), Hazrat Manzar (RA), Hazrat Asim (RA), Hazrat Muhajir (RA), Hazrat Khadija (RA), Hazrat Umm Al Hasan (RA), and Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Fifty-six (65) hadiths were narrated from Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr (RA), which are contained in Sahah Sitta. Among those who narrated her hadith are Abdullah bin Zubair, Urwa bin Zubair, Ubad bin Abdullah, Ubadah bin Hamza, Ibn Abbas, Abdullah bin Urwa, Abdullah bin Kaisan, and Wahib bin Kaisan, Abu Bakr bin Zubair, Amir bin Zubair, Matal bin Hantab, Muslim Maari, Abu Nawfal, Abu Aqurab, Muhammad bin Mankader, Fatimah bint Manzar, Safia bint Shuaiba and Ibn Abi Malika are included.

Hazrat Sumaiya Bint Khabat (RA)

Her name is Sumaiya (RA), and her father's is Khabat. She was the slave girl of Abu Hudhaifah bin Mughirah Makhzoomi, a ruler of Makkah in the time of Jahiliya.

About five years before the Prophet's (ﷺ) arrival in the world, a man of the Qahtani lineage, Yasir ibn Amir, arrived in Makkah with his two brothers, Harith and Malik, in search of a fourth brother, and took up permanent residence there. Became allies of Abu Hudhaifah bin Mughirah Makhzoomi. He married Yasir to a woman named Sumaiya. Yasir had two sons named Abdullah and Ammar. During this time, the Prophet's (ﷺ) prophecy was announced. The whole family, who knew the personality of the Prophet (ﷺ) as Sadiq and Amin, immediately converted to Islam. She is counted in the "Sabiqun Awalun." He was the seventh among those who accepted Islam.

On the same days that Abu Hudefah Makhzoomi died, the whole family left their heirs as enslaved people. They did not convert to Islam but became enemies of Islam and persecuted anyone who became a Muslim. When they found out that this family was Muslim, they became furious and started beating and torturing them. They would force them to leave Islam or face a severe test.

Hazrat Yasir (RA) and his wife Sumaiya (RA) had faith in their hearts, so they were not ready to apostatize from Islam even after all the persecution. Burning them with embers, dipping them in water, laying them on hot sand in the scorching sun, and dragging them in the sun wearing iron armor had become a daily routine.

Hazrat Sumaiya Bint Khabat (RA) was one of the most prominent Companions. Despite her weakness and old age, she endured immense oppression and gave her life during this oppression. She had the great honor of being the first martyred woman of Islam. She believed in the beginning and was among the first to be persecuted.

Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) was passing through the neighborhood of Banu Makhzoom when he saw a disbelieving Quraysh lying an old woman on the ground in the sun wearing an iron armor, saying, "Enjoy the religion of Muhammad (ﷺ)."

The Prophet (ﷺ) was overwhelmed by the helplessness of the oppressed and said to her: "Be patient, your abode is heaven."

She was Hazrat Sumaiya bint Khabat (RA), a woman who endured oppression and received the glad tidings of Paradise.

One day, when Hazrat Sumaiya (RA) came home in the evening after enduring the hardships of the

day, Abu Jahl started abusing her. Then his anger became so intense that he pulled out his spear and pulled it and killed Hazrat Sumaiya (RA). When a spear struck her, she fell to the ground and died. Along with her son, Abdullah (RA) was also beaten and martyred. He had already martyred Hazrat Yasir (RA). Now, her son Ammar (RA) was left alone.

Hazrat Ammar never forgot the martyrdom of his mother. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) also remembered the cruelty of Abu Jahl and the painful martyrdom of Hazrat Sumaiya (RA) when Abu Jahl was sent to Hell in the Battle of Badr, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) called Ammar bin Yasir (RA) and said!

{ قَدْ قَتَلَ اللَّهُ قَاتِلَ أُمِّكَ }

Allah has taken revenge on your mother's killer

Hazrat Fatima Bint Khattab (RA) (Umme Jameel)

Her name was Fatima, and her surname was Umme Jameel (RA). She was the sister of Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA). She is counted among the glorious women. She was blessed with faith at the beginning of Islam and is one of the "Sabiqun Awalun." She belonged to the tribe of Banu 'Adi.

Her lineage is as follows:

Fatima bint Khattab bin Nofal bin Abd Uzza bin Rabah bin Abdullah bin Quart bin Raza bin Eddi bin Kaab bin Lui bin Fahr bin Malik. On Ka'b bin Lui, her lineage is connected with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

She married Hazrat Saeed bin Zayd (RA) (bin Amr bin Nafil), counted among the ten evangelists {Ashre Mubashera}. Among the believers, Hazrat Fatima bint Khattab (RA) is ranked 27th, and Hazrat Saeed bin Zayd (RA) is ranked 28th.

At a time when Umme Jameel (RA) was enjoying the bliss of Islam, her brother Umar bin Khattab (RA) was at the forefront of opposition to Islam. It was Hazrat Fatima bint Khattab (RA) who caused the eternal happiness of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Hazrat Umar (RA) reached the place that no one

in this world could get except the Holy Prophets (ﷺ) and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

Umme Jameel (RA) was a wise, far-sighted, virtuous, pure woman with knowledge and grace. She has also narrated some hadiths.

It is narrated on the authority of Hazrat Fatima bint Khattab (RA) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said: My Ummah will be blessed until the love of the world has not prevailed in them. Until scholars do not become disobedient, ignorant, and unjust. I fear they will be tormented if the world and immorality prevail over them. (Asaba)

The incident of conversion of Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RA) to Islam

The details given by Ibn Is'haq, Abu Yala, Bazar, Tabarani, Darqutni, Bayhaqi, and other biographers and historians are as follows.

Upon hearing the news of the conversion of Hazrat Hamza (RA) to Islam, the disbelievers of Makkah became very worried due to hatred and enmity. They began to consult among themselves on how to stop this flood. Hazrat Umar (RA) was a famous wrestler like Hazrat Hamza (RA) and one of the famous brave young men of Arabia.

He was at the forefront of persecuting Muslims and trying to seduce the Prophet (ﷺ). He used to beat

Labina (RA), a slave girl of his family, so much that when he got tired, he would say that he would beat her after taking some rest, and then he tortured her again. But still, the weak slave girl could not change her faith and belief. Finally, he decided a fast promised in the assembly of the infidels that he alone would put an end to this fitnah in the Quraysh. That is, I will eliminate Muhammad (ﷺ). On hearing this, Abu Jahl said, "If you do this, I will give you a hundred camels and a thousand ounces of silver."

So Hazrat Umar (RA) took a sword and went out in search of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). On the way, Hazrat Naeem bin Abdullah (RA) met him and said, "Where is your intention in this hot afternoon?" He said, "I am going to settle Muhammad's (ﷺ) matter final." He said, "First, let me know about your house. Your sister Fatima (RA) bint Khattab and brother-in-law Hazrat Saeed (RA) bin Zaid have both become Muslims."

It was heard that Hazrat Umar (RA) became furious. He changed his mind and thought that first I should deal with my sister and brother-in-law, and then I would go to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

He immediately went to his sister's house. There, Hazrat Khabab ibn Art (RA) was reciting them a scripture containing Surah Taha. Hazrat Khabab (RA) used to teach them the Qur'an regularly.

When Hazrat Khabab (RA) heard the sigh of Hazrat Umar (RA), he hid inside the house, and Hazrat Fatima (RA) bint Khattab hid the scripture. But when Hazrat Umar (RA) reached her home, he heard the recitation of Hazrat Khabab (RA). He asked what a low voice was coming from you. "No, we were talking," she said.

Hazrat Umar (RA) growled that you have both become atheists. The brother-in-law said, "Tell me, if the truth is in a religion other than your own, then it was enough to hear that the anger of Hazrat Umar (RA) became unbearable, and he climbed on top of his brother-in-law and sat down badly." Started beating. When her sister tried to save her husband, he started beating her badly, too. Her face began to bleed, and she suffered a head injury. The sister said excitedly. Religion other than your religion is true. I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I also bear witness that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah.

Hearing this, Hazrat Omar (RA) was overwhelmed with despair, and he felt ashamed and remorseful when he saw blood on his sister's face. Well, tell me what you were reading. His sister said to him, "You are unclean." Only pure people can touch the Qur'an. Go and perform Wudhu and Ghusl. Upon this, Hazrat Umar (RA) went to take a bath. Meanwhile, Hazrat Khabab (RA) bin Art (RA) also

came out. Taking the book from him, Hazrat Umar (RA) started reciting it.

These were the verses of Surah Ta Ha

إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدْنِي وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي

(Surat at-Taha: 14)

Translation: Indeed, I am Allah. There is no deity except Me, so worship Me and establish prayer for My remembrance.

When he came to this verse, he cried in repentance, "What a wonderful and honorable word!" On hearing this, Hazrat Khabab (RA) gave the good news to Hazrat Umar (RA) and said: Omar! Rejoice, I hope that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) prayed for you on Thursday night: "O Allah! Give strength to Islam through Umar bin Khattab or Umar bin Hisham. That prayer was accepted in your favor. This is the effect of the same prayer on Friday and three days before Hazrat Hamza (RA) converted to Islam. The Prophet (ﷺ) was in the house (Dar al-Arqam) near Mount Safa.

They took Hazrat Umar (RA) to Darul Arqam. Hazrat Umar (RA) was carrying his sword around his neck when he reached there and knocked on the door. A Companion got up, peeked through

the door, and saw Hazrat Omar (RA) standing with his sword hanging. He immediately informed the Prophet (ﷺ), and all the people gathered. Hazrat Hamza (RA) asked, "What is the matter?" Hazrat Hamza (RA) said: Open the door. If he has good intentions, I will do good; if he has bad intentions, I will finish him with the sword. Inside, the revelation was being revealed to the Prophet (ﷺ) at that time. When the revelation was announced, Hazrat Umar (RA) was brought to him. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) grabbed his shirt and shook it so hard that Hazrat Omar (RA) stumbled. He said, "Did you not desist until Allah sent down on you the same humiliation and disgraceful punishment as was sent down on Waleed ibn Mughirah?" Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said: O Allah! This Umar bin Khattab is present.

O Allah! Honor your religion with him. After the instruction of the Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Umar (RA) entered Islam and said:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Translation: I witness that no one is worthy of worship except Allah. Indeed, you are the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hearing this, all the Companions inside the house (may Allah be pleased with them) said Takbir so loudly that the people listened to the voice till the Sacred Masjid.

(History of Umar bin Khattab - Ibn Jozi)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered the Muslims to emigrate, Hazrat Fatima bint Khattab (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Saeed ibn Zayd (RA), were among the first to migrate. She stayed in the house of Hazrat Abu Lababah Ansari (RA).

Hazrat Fatima bint Khattab (RA) had four sons, Abdullah, Abdul Rahman, Zaid and Aswad. She held a very high position in knowledge and grace. She was a sage and courageous woman. She was increasingly involved in religious activities. She died during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA).

Hazrat Hind bint Auf bin Zuhair RA

Hazrat Hind bint Auf bin Zuhair (RA) was the Companion who is the mother of two wives of the Prophet (ﷺ). Her three daughters were the aunts of the Prophet (ﷺ) and Hazrat Ali (RA). She was the mother-in-law of three Caliphs.

Her Ancestry: Hind Bint Auf Bin Zuhair Bin Harith Bin Hamata Bin Hamir

She married three people in succession and became the mother of their children. The names of the husbands were Khadima, Haris, and Umayy.

Her daughters and sons-in-law:

1. Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Khaziyah Hilaliyah (RA), wife of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

2. Hazrat Asma bint Umayy (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA). After his martyrdom, she married Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). After his death, Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) married him.

3. Hazrat Salma bint Umais (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Ameer Hamza Shaheed (RA). After his martyrdom, she married Hazrat Shaddad bin Osama. After his death, she became Hazrat Umar Farooq's (RA) wife.

4. Hazrat Arwa bint Umais (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Ameer Hamza Shaheed (RA).

5. Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Mamuna bint Harith (RA), the wife of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

6. Umm al-Fazl, Hazrat Lababah bint Harith (RA), was the wife of Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RA).

7. Umm Khalid Lababah Sughra bint Harith, the wife of Waleed bin Mughira, a polytheist enemy. She was the mother of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA).

Her daughters were Jalil-ul-Qadr companions who became the wives of the most respected people in Arabia. That is why she was called the mother-in-law of the greatest sons-in-law in Arabia.

List of your sons-in-law:

1. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) became his son-in-law twice.

2. Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib (RA)

3. Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RA)

4. Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)

5. Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA)

6. Hazrat Ubaidullah bin Harith (RA) (martyred in the Battle of Badr)

Great women in Islamic History - I

7. Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA) (martyred in the Battle of Uhud)
8. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA)
9. Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)
10. Hazrat Masoud bin Amr (RA)
11. Hazrat Abu Raham bin Abdul Uzza (RA)
12. Waleed bin Mughira
13. Shaddad bin Osama (RA)

Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren:

1. Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
2. Hazrat Fazl bin Abbas (RA)
3. Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar Tayyar (RA)
4. Hazrat Muhammad bin Abu Bakr (RA)
5. Hazrat Yahya bin Ali Murtaza (RA)
6. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)

Hazrat Shifa bint Abdullah (RA)

Hazrat Shifa bint Abdullah (RA) is counted among the glorious Companions. Her surnames were Umme Sulaiman and Umme Hashma. She belonged to Bani Adi.

Your lineage is as follows: Shifa bint Abdullah bin Abd Shams bin Khalaf bin Sadad bin Abdullah bin Quart bin Raza bin Eddi bin Kaab bin Lui.

The lineage of Hazrat Shifa is related to the lineage of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) in the eighth line and the lineage of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) in the fifth line.

Her mother's name was Fatima bint Wahab. Her father's name was Wahab bin Amr bin Aiz bin Umar bin Makhzoom. He belonged to Banu Makhzoom. Her husband's name was Abu Hathma bin Hudhaifah Adawi. She had a son named Sulaiman bin Abi Hathma. She believed in the beginning of Islam at a time when persecution of Muslims was on the rise. She migrated to Madinah, where the Prophet (ﷺ) gave her a house in which she lived with her husband and son Sulaiman.

She was one of the few women who could read and write. She was also familiar with medicine. It would improve if she breathed on poisonous insects or animal bites (besides fever, evil eye, and psoriasis). She had sought permission from the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The words of Allama Ibn

Athir (ra) in his book Asad Al-Ghabah are as follows:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ صَلُّوْا صَلْبَ جَبْرِ تَعُوْذًا مِّنْ أَفْوَاهِهَا فَلَا تَضُرَّ أَحَدًا
اَللّٰهُمَّ اكْشِفِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ

She taught Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Hafsa (RA) to read and write at the behest of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She was a sage and prudent woman. Hazrat Shifa (RA) was very close to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). When the Prophet (ﷺ) was born, she was the first to be carried by the Hazrat Shifa (RA). She says: When I embraced the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), I heard a narrator saying: May Allah have mercy on you. The Companions used to hold her in high esteem. Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) used to take advice from her during his caliphate. Hazrat Shifa (RA) was also an expert in administrative matters. She spent her entire life in knowledge, action, asceticism, piety, and worship. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to visit Hazrat Shifa's (RA) house. When she migrated to Madinah, he gave her a home. In which she lived with her husband Abu Hathma (RA). She was also the mother of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA), one of the ten evangelists (Ashre Mubashera).

She died in 20AH during the reign of the third caliph, Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA). She had a son, Sulaiman, and a daughter who was married to Hazrat Sharjeel bin Hasna (RA). Twelve hadiths have been narrated from her.

Hazrat Umme Mabud Khuzaiyah (RA)

Her name was Attika bint Khalid (RA), and her surname was Umme Mabud (RA). On the way from Makkah to Madinah, she lived in Qadid. She was a Bedouin woman who shed a river of eloquence while describing the Haliya of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

Your lineage is as follows: Atika bint Khalid bin Khalif bin Manqadh bin Rabiya bin Ahram bin Khènes bin Haram bin Jessia bin Salol bin Kaab bin Omro.

Her family lived in poverty. Her husband's name was Tamim bin Abdul Uzza Khazei (RA). She spent most of her time grazing goats. She lived with her daughter and son-in-law. The spirit of traditional Arab hospitality was instilled in her. Despite poverty and hardship, she humbly served the passengers with water, milk, dates, meat, and whatever was available. Her fame spread far and wide.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, he, too, stayed in the tent of Umme Mabud (RA) on the way. That event is exciting and famous. The description of the incident is as follows.

During the journey of the Prophet (ﷺ) on the tent of Umme Mabud Atika bint Khalid Khuza'iyah in Qadid, she was a very noble, wise, energetic, and hospitable woman. She used to sit at the door of

her tent and give food and water to the passengers arriving there. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) asked Umme Mabud (RA) to buy some food and drink. She replied that there was a time of famine. If there were anything to eat or drink, I would offer it to you before you say. When the Prophet (ﷺ) asked about milk, she said that it is not. He (ﷺ) saw a skinny goat standing in the corner of the tent. He (ﷺ) asked what kind of goat it is. She said she was not sent to the herd because she was weak. Hazrat Mohammed (ﷺ) said! There is milk in it. Umme Mabud (RA) said, "It is fragile. It is unable to give milk." Hazrat Mohammed (ﷺ) said! If you permit me, I will milk it. Umme Mabud (RA) said, "If you (the Prophet ﷺ) know there is milk in it, then you must milk it."

Saying Bismillah, the Prophet (ﷺ) touched the goat and touched its teats. He said: O Allah! Bless this goat of Umme Mabud (RA), and simultaneously, the teats were filled with milk. He (ﷺ) asked Umme Mabud for a pot of milk. Then he (ﷺ) milked, and the jug of milk was filled with milk. He (ﷺ) gave this milk to Umme Mabud (RA) and her companions. Then, at last, he drank himself.

He (ﷺ) said: The one who feeds the nation drinks himself in the end. The second time the milk was poured, the pot was full. He left this milk for Umme Mabud (RA), and he (ﷺ) left. Abu Mabud came back from the forest after grazing goats sometime later. He was surprised to see a pot full of milk. He

asked in surprise that there was no milk goat in the house. Then where did this milk come from? Umme Mabud (RA) said that a blessed man had come here. This is His blessing. Then she told the whole story to her husband.

Abu Mabud (RA) spoke on this! This is the same person whom the Quraysh are looking for. Well, describe his condition. I intend to be his friend and will follow him if I find a way.

Umme Mabud (RA) and Abu Mabud (RA) were fortunate to drink the milk that the Prophet (ﷺ) milked with his own hands. Umme Mabud (RA) states that the goat milk by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) remained with us till the time of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). We used to milk her in the morning and the evening and take care of our needs.

Statement of Umme Mabud about the personality of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ).

Umme Mabud (RA) mapped out the attributes and perfections of the Prophet (ﷺ) in such a charming way that it was as if the listener was looking at him.

She said he had a beautiful and bright face and a well-proportioned build. The stomach was not protruding, and the head was not small. Gorgeous and handsome eyes, wide and dark eyebrows, sweet voice, long neck, eyeballs were wholly

white, and pupil of the eye very black, eyes were red. The eyebrows are long and thin but meet each other. The hair was completely black. If he remains silent, he will see dignity; if he talks, he will be captivated. Seen from a distance, the people looked the most beautiful and handsome. I feel we have 'Run out of gas' emotionally. The conversation is sweet and clear, less talkative.

His speech is like a pearl of great price. The medium height does not look bad to the eyes because of its small size and does not look ugly because of its height. It is as if a branch between two branches gives a pleasant scene. He would be the highest in terms of rank. His comrades formed a circle around him, and everyone listened attentively when he spoke. If he orders, try to outdo each other in complying—servants of all, beloved of all, neither harsh nor fierce.

(Zad al-Maad)

This narration is also found in the biographies of Ibn Kathir, Zarqani, and Ayoun al-Athar, with the arrangement of words and a slight difference.

When the husband of Umme Mabud (RA) heard the attributes of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), he said: swear to Allah! This is the same Quraysh we have been hearing about. I will meet him.

(Biography of Ibn Hisham)

When Umme Mabud (RA) was asked if she had described the attributes of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) with such eloquence that she left the men behind, she replied: Don't you know that a woman's eyes are sharper than a man's and her feelings are more intelligent? She scrutinizes everything very closely. It is a great thing that Umme Mabud (RA) saw the Prophet (ﷺ) only once but adopted a poetic and literary style in describing the attributes.

Syedna Ali Al-Murtada (RA) was the Imam of eloquence. He was asked who was the most eloquent in describing the attributes of the Prophet (ﷺ). He spoke! Umme Mabud Khuza'iyah (RA).

There are two different narrations of Umme Mabud's (RA) conversion to Islam. One narration is that when she heard that a person in Makkah had claimed prophethood, he invited them to worship one God and forbade polytheism. She was already beginning to respect the Prophet (ﷺ) with all her heart. When he came to her house and saw the incident with the goat, she became convinced and recited Kalima Shahadat's words. She became a Muslim, and the Prophet (ﷺ) prayed for her.

The second narration is that Umme Mabud (RA) and her husband came to the Prophet (ﷺ) in Madinah and converted to Islam.

Hazrat (Khansa) Tamazar bint Amr (RA)

Her name is Tamazar bint Amr (RA), and her title is Khansa which means deer. Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) called her Khansa. Since her name became Khansa (RA), she was known as the Arabian poetess Arshi Al-Arab. She belonged to the tribe of Banu Saleem of Najd, a Banu Qais bin Ailan branch.

Her lineage is as follows: Tamazar ibn Amr ibn Harith ibn Sharid ibn Rabah ibn Tafiza ibn Asita ibn Khafaf ibn Amra al-Qais ibn Bahtha ibn Saleem ibn Mansur ibn Ikrimah ibn Khasfa ibn Qays ibn Aylan ibn Madhar.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said in praise of her tribe: Undoubtedly, every nation has a refuge, and the shelter of the Arabs is the tribe of Qais ibn Aylan.

She is counted among the great companions. She was known for her courage, generosity, and compassion. She had a solid body and was sage and handsome.

She was born about three years after the birth of the Prophet (ﷺ). Her father, Amr, was the chief of Banu Saleem and was very influential. Hazrat Khansa (RA) had two brothers, Muawiyah and Sakhr. Both of them were killed, and Hazrat Khansa cried a lot and recited poems for them. Hazrat Khansa (RA) was very interested in poetry and military skills. She used to recite poems since

childhood. Grow up and become a famous poet. Her obituaries became very popular.

She was married to Rawahah bin Abdul Uzza, a tribe member. She gave birth to a son, Abu Shajra Abdullah. Rawahah bin Abdul Uzza died early. Abdul Uzza was a brave man. He tried to make the swampy land adjacent to a spring cultivable with his colleagues. The climate there was humid. His health was severely affected, and he died of a fever. Then, she married Mardas bin Abi Amir, a man from her tribe. She had three sons, Omar, Zaid, and Muawiyah. Then, a daughter, Umrah, was born. Her husband Mardas contracted a fever and died of it. After that, he spent his whole life as a widow. Her brothers cared for her. A few days later, her two brothers passed away, much to her shock. She wrote very influential obituaries in her memory, which became very famous.

When she received the news of the Prophet's prophethood, she decided to accept Islam, and when she reached Madinah, she came to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and got the faith. Allama Ibn Athir (ra) and Hafiz ibn Hajar Asqalani (ra) write that on this occasion, she also delivered her speech to the Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) listened to her eloquent remarks for a long time. She used to recite, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to say: Well, done, O Khansa ۞.

After accepting Islam, she returned to her tribe and started encouraging people to get the message of the Prophet (ﷺ). Her language already showed the effect, and the truth greatly impacted people's hearts. A large number of people converted to Islam at her request. She used to visit Madinah from time to time and used to meet the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

The Battle of Qadisiya was the bloodiest battle of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). This war was a decisive one against Iran. In this war, 200,000 Iranian troops landed on the battlefield with 300 elephants. In comparison, the Muslim army was between thirty and forty thousand. And the equipment was far inferior to the Iranian military. But the good thing about it was that the Mujahideen who took part in it had very high morale, and they were full of martyrdom.

Hazrat Khansa (RA) was in this battle with her four sons. On the night of the beginning of the war, Hazrat Khansa (RA) gathered her four sons and, addressing them, said: Beware of me! You converted to Islam of your own free will, and you migrated of your own free will. I swear by this eternal caste! There is no god but Allah. Just as you are born of a mother, so you are born of a father. I did not betray your father or humiliate your maternal uncles. Your lineage is flawless and spotless. Understand that jihad for the sake of

Allah is nothing more than an act. The Hereafter's eternal life is better than this world's mortal life.

Tomorrow Allah willed, and you should wake up in the morning with goodness, then fall on the enemy with experience, praying for Allah's help, entering this fire of war, and wielding a mad sword in the path of truth. If possible, fall on the enemy commander. If you are successful, it is better, and if you are martyred, it is better that you deserve the virtue of the Hereafter.

His four sons answered! O Mother! Allah willing! We live up to your expectations, and you will find us steadfast.

In the morning, when the battle started, the four brothers grabbed the reins of their horses and jumped onto the battlefield. There was a certain kind of determination on the older woman's face. She sent her sons to the battlefield and prayed to Allah Almighty. O Allah! This is my dearest treasure, which I have presented to you.

Listening to their mother's influential words, the four brothers gave courage on the battlefield, full of passion for martyrdom. They were not taking any step back. Eventually, one by one, they began to reach the highest levels of martyrdom. In the end, the four brothers sacrificed their lives for the truth. Amirul-Momineen Hazrat Umar Farooq RA was greatly affected by this incident. The names of his four sons were Abdullah, Abu Shajra, Zayd, and

Muawiyah. When Hazrat Khansa (RA) heard the news of her son's martyrdom, instead of weeping, she prostrated before the Lord, and these words came out of her mouth!

"Praise be to Allah who has blessed me with the martyrdom of my sons."

I hope to be with these children on the Day of Judgment. He will give place in His shadow of mercy. The guidance is from the Almighty!

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَبِّرُوا وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

(Surat al-Imran, 200)

O you who have believed, persevered, endured, and remain stationed and fear Allah that you may be successful.

The eyes of the world have never seen such a display of submission, patience, and forbearance, which was done by Hazrat Khansa bint Amr (RA). She was a famous poet of her time. Her "Book of Poems" is enormous. It was published from Beirut in 1888 AD with commentary.

Hazrat Khansa (RA) continued striving for religion until the last moment of her life. She died in 24H / 648AD. The second narration occurred during the Umayyad Caliph Amir Mu'awiyah (RA).

Hazrat Zaneerah, Umme Aamees (RA)

Hazrat Zaneerah Ar-Romiha (RA) was a slave girl of the Banu Makhzoom tribe of Quraysh. She believed that at the beginning of Islam, she was counted among the “Sabiqun Awalun.” Abu Jahl used to persecute her in various ways. He used to force her to leave Islam so that she could escape from this oppression and persecution. She said that it is permissible for me to give my life, but it is not acceptable to apostatize from Islam.

Once, Abu Jahl hit her so hard that she lost her sight. Abu Jahl said! Lat and Uzza took away your sight. She said: You are lying, by Allah! Lat and Uzza do not have the power to do good or harm. They are stones. They cannot do any good or harm. If I have lost my sight, this trouble is from Allah; if He wills, He can restore my sight. She said this with such conviction that Allah Almighty restored her sight simultaneously.

Hazrat Zaneerah (RA) was bought and released by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

Hazrat Laila bint Abi Hathamah RA

Her name was Laila (RA), and her surname was Umme Abdullah. She belonged to the Quraysh family of Banu 'Adi.

Her lineage is as follows: Laila bint Abi Hathamah bin Hudhaifah bin Ghanim bin Amir bin Abdullah bin Ubaid bin Awed bin Udai bin Ka'b bin Loui.

She was married to Amir bin Rabia Al-Anzi. He belonged to the Bani Anz ibn Wail. She was one of the "Sabiqun Awalun". She had endured the immense atrocities of the infidels. Hazrat Omar (RA) considered her as his daughter. Hazrat Laila (RA) had a great desire for Hazrat Umar (RA) to become a Muslim, but her husband used to say after seeing Hazrat Umar's (RA) Islamophobia that by Allah! The donkey of Khattab may be a Muslim, but for Umar, it isn't easy to believe in Islam. The couple also emigrated to Abyssinia. While in Abyssinia, they were overjoyed to learn that Omar (RA) had converted to Islam.

When this rumor spread in Shawwal 5AH, all the chiefs of Quraysh became Muslims. The people returned to Makkah from Abyssinia, including Hazrat Laila (RA) and her husband Hazrat Amir bin Rabia (RA). But as they approached Makkah, they realized the report was false, and they were still at loggerheads. Some people went back to

Abyssinia. Some people took refuge in one of the chiefs and entered Makkah. This couple was one of them. They had taken refuge in Asim bin Wail Sahmi. After this incident, the persecution of the polytheists in Makkah increased, and they crossed the limits of the persecution and suffering of the Muslims. Seeing this, the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed the oppressed Muslims to go to Abyssinia. Hazrat Laila (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Amir bin Rabia (RA), were among these other immigrants. When the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, they returned to Makkah and then migrated to Madinah. She was one of the first caravans to migrate to Madinah.

Abyssinian emigrants prayed to face Jerusalem (Bait al-Maqdus). She also has the privilege of offering prayers facing both Qiblas. One of her sons was Abdullah bin Amir, due to which her surname was Umme Abdullah.

There is a famous narration that once Hazrat Laila bint Abi Hathamah (RA) said to her youngest son in front of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)! Come here. I will give you something. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked: What do you want to give him? She submitted! Date fruit.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: If you didn't give him anything, I would consider you a liar.

Hazrat Zainab bint Mazuon (RA)

She belonged to Banu Jumah. Her lineage is as follows:

Zainab bint Mazuon bin Habib bin Wahb bin Hudefah bin Jamah bin Amr bin Hasis bin Kaab bin Lui bin Ghalib. Her lineage on Ka'b ibn Lui is similar to that of the Prophet (ﷺ).

She was married to Hazrat Omar (RA). She became a Muslim at a time when it was the most challenging time for Muslims. Mountains of oppression were falling on them. She migrated with her husband, Umar Farooq (RA). Her son Abdullah bin Umar (RA) was also with her. She had two children, a son Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) and a daughter (Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat), Hafsa bint Umar (RA).

Her three brothers are Jalil-ul-Qadr Sahabi, Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Mazuon (RA), and Hazrat Qudama bin Mazuon (RA). These three brothers are from the "Sabiqun Awalun" and are from the companions of Badr.

Hazrat Zainab (RA) lived in an honorable family. She was a very self-possessing woman. She was a brilliant, devout, and intelligent woman. She died in Makkah.

Hazrat Umme Ayub Ansaria (RA)

Her nickname knows her. Her name could not be famous. She is the wife of the favorite Sahabi host, Rasool Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RA). Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's (RA) real name is Khalid bin Zayd (RA). She had converted to Islam with her husband before the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah.

When Hazrat Umme Ayub (RA) woke up one morning, she saw her husband, Abu Ayub Ansari (RA), preparing to leave. He has a sword slung around his neck and rides a horse named Shahbaz. When she asked her husband where he was going? He said that he was going to Makkah to visit the Prophet (ﷺ), who had appeared there and had brought a new religion to the people. He invites people to stop worshiping idols and believe in one God. Umme Ayub (RA) said goodbye to her husband.

When he returned a few days later, his face beamed joyfully. He told all about Makkah and everything about his faith.

Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) had not finished his speech when his wife's face shone happy. The words of Hazrat Abu Ayyub (RA) had a significant effect on her heart. She lovingly spoke! "I surrendered my face to Allah,"

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) visited Madinah, he stayed in her house for seven months. During this time, she (Umme Ayub RA) used to prepare food for the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She took great care of the Prophet's (ﷺ) choice of food. When the utensils came back, and there was some leftover food in them, the couple would eat from the places where the Prophet (ﷺ) used to eat. The couple used to look for the fingerprints of the Prophet (ﷺ) in the food bowl.

Umme Ayub (RA) once added onion or garlic to food. The Prophet (ﷺ) did not like the smell of onions and garlic, so he returned the food. Therefore, after that, Hazrat Umme Ayub (RA) never offered such food in the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Initially, the Prophet (ﷺ) stayed in the lower part of her house. Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) started living in the upper part.

Ibn Hisham writes that once, a vessel filled with water broke in the upper part. The couple became restless, thinking that the water would not

flow down and cause trouble to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She immediately put her blanket on it so the flowing water would be absorbed. When the water stopped flowing, the couple breathed a sigh of relief. The couple sat in a corner on the roof and spent the whole night so that the Prophet (ﷺ) would not be bothered in any way.

In the morning, she came to the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and said:

O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! We stayed up all night in a corner of the roof. When the Prophet (ﷺ) inquired, she replied:

"Our parents sacrificed for you. We are always disturbed by the thought that you are on the ground floor and we are on the upper floor. O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), please go upstairs. It is a blessing for your slaves to be under your feet."

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) accepted her request and moved upstairs.

Seven months later, when the Prophet (ﷺ) moved to his house separately, he still used to visit her house from time to time. Hazrat Umme Ayub (RA) used to serve Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) with all her heart and soul and considered it as her happiness.

Once when the Prophet (ﷺ) left her house, she was in a state of hunger. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq

(RA) and Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) were also found on the way. The Prophet (ﷺ), along with his two companions, visited the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA). Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RA) was not at home then. He was in a palm grove next to his house. Hazrat Umme Ayub (RA) received the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) asked: Where is Abu Ayyub (RA)? She spoke! Outside, Hazrat Abu Ayyub (RA) heard the voice of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Right away, he broke a bunch of dates, ran home, and presented a bunch of dates to the guests. Then he went out and slaughtered a goat. Half of it was made into meat curry, and the other half was made into meat kebabs and offered in the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and his companions.

The Prophet (ﷺ) put some meat on a loaf of bread and said: Send this to Fatima (RA). She has not eaten for several days. Hazrat Abu Ayyub (RA) obeyed the order.

The descendants of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RA) are Ayub, Khalid, Muhammad, and his daughter Umrah.

When the hypocrites made false accusations about Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) and the news of this reached Umme Ayub (RA), she said to her husband: If you were in the place of Safwan (with whom Ayesha (RA) was slandered), would you intend evil with the honor

and sanctity of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)? Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) said: Never. Umme Ayub (RA) asked: And if I had been in the place of Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), I would have betrayed the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari said! Never. Therefore, Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) is much better than me, and Safwan (RA) is much better than you.

(Alam al-Nubla ', Hayat al-Sahaba)

Hazrat Umme Ayub (RA) was very devout and used to fast a lot. She used to recite the Holy Quran a lot. The spirit of empathy and goodwill towards the people was instilled in her. The suffering of the afflicted was unbearable for her.

Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RA) was a member of the army going to Constantinople. Once there, his health deteriorated, and he died. He was buried near the castle wall of Constantinople. Some hadiths have also been narrated from him.

Umme Al-Fadl Lababah Al-Kubra (RA)

Her name is Lababah (RA), her surname is Umme Al-Fadl, and Kabra is her title. She belonged to Banu Hilal.

Her lineage is as follows:

Umme Fadi Lababah al-Kubra bint Harith bin Hazan bin Bajer bin Haram bin Robiya bin Abdullah bin Hilal bin Amir bin Sasaa.

Her mother's name was Hind (or Khula) Bint Awf, who belonged to Banu Kanana.

Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) was married to Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RA), who was the uncle of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The real sister of Hazrat Umme al-Fadl (RA) was Umme al-Mominin Hazrat Maimuna (RA). Her mother's real sister was Hazrat Asma bint Amees (RA), who was married to Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA). Her fourth sister, Hazrat Salma (RA), was the wife of Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA). After the Ahle Bayt of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) was the first woman to have the honor of believing. She is counted in the "Sabiqun Awalun." She and her son Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) were considered weak and feeble after the proclamation of Islam by Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA). She suffered a lot in the beginning, like other Muslims. The Prophet (ﷺ) had great respect for her.

When Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) passed away, Umme Al-Fadl (RA) and Umme Ayman (RA) together bathed her. Umme al-Fadl (RA) used to fast every Monday and Thursday. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to visit her house and rest there.

Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) was a very pious and devout woman. She had immense love and devotion for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She used to fast regularly. Allama Ibn 'Abd al-Barr (ra) has written in Isteyab that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to say that Umme al-Fadl (RA), Maimuna (RA), Salma (RA) and Asmaa (RA) are four believing sisters.

Once, Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) dreamed that some part of the body of the Holy Prophet (RA) was in her house. She narrated this dream to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He said: Allah Almighty will give a son to my beloved daughter Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), and you will breastfeed him. Hazrat Hussain (RA) was born sometime later, and she was fortunate enough to breastfeed him and became his foster mother and breadwinner.

When the news of the humiliating defeat of the Quraysh in the Battle of Badr reached Makkah, mourning spread from house to house. Abu Lahab's condition was not seen. He was always exhausted with grief. Meanwhile, exhausted with grief, he dragged his lame foot to the house of his

brother Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RA). Hazrat Abbas (RA) went to fight the Muslims on behalf of the polytheists, and after being defeated, he was arrested and became a prisoner of the Muslims. In Hazrat Abbas's (RA) house, his slave Abu Rafey (RA) was sitting and making arrows. Abu Rafey (RA) later became a Muslim. When Abu Lahab, who had not gone to the battle of Badr, heard of it, he was humiliated. When he heard that Abu Sufyan ibn Harith ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib had arrived, Abu Lahab called him and inquired about the battle of Badr. Tell my nephew what happened.

He said, "We were just a sheep with them, and we took our shoulders off their shoulders. They killed as they wished, imprisoned as they wished, and by God!" I can't talk to them about it. We were confronted by some white people who were riding between the heavens and the earth and by God! They would not give up anything, and nothing could compete with them. I don't know who they were.

Abu Rafey (RA) heard this and said: They were angels.

After hearing this, Abu Lahab became enraged and slapped Abu Rafey (RA). Abu Rafey also took control and got into a quarrel with Abu Lahab. But Abu Lahab dropped him on the ground and started beating him. Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA)

was sitting nearby. Unable to cope with the scene, he picked up a thick stick and struck Abu Lahab so hard that a stream of blood gushed from his head. Then say out loud:

Oh shameless! His master is not here, and you are killing him, thinking he is weak.

Abu Lahab dared not confront Hazrat Umme-Al-Fadl (RA) and left quietly. The incident took place inside the Zamzam-well compound.

Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) performed Hajj with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). In the Farewell Hajj, on the day of 'Arafat, when people suspected that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was fasting, they mentioned Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA). She sent a cup of milk to the Prophet (ﷺ), which he (ﷺ) drank, which made the Companions aware that he was not fasting on the day of 'Arafat.

(Sahih Bukhari)

Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA) died in Madinah during the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA). Her funeral prayers were offered by Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA). Her husband, Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RA), was alive then.

She had seven children, six sons and a daughter. The names of the sons are Fazal (named after him), Abdullah (2), Obaidullah (3), Mabad (4),

Qatam (5) and Abdul Rahman (6) and daughter Umme Habiba Arbab (7). Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) was the Imam of Hadith and Fiqh of his time.

Thirty hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA). Among those who convey from her are Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), Abdullah bin Harith, Umayr, Kareeb, Qaboos, and your sons are included. Her hadiths are present in six major books of hadiths.

She was the woman who narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) offered the last Maghrib prayer and recited Surah Al-Mursalat. She was Abida and Zahida woman. Fasting on Monday and Thursday was her norm. She loved the Messenger of Allah ﷺ very much and was very concerned about his comfort.

Her sons were born in the same city, but their graves were far away. Hazrat Fazl bin Abbas (RA) was martyred in the Ajnadine area of Syria and was buried there. Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) was buried in Taif. Obaidullah ibn Abbas (RA) was buried in Yemen. Mabad ibn Abbas (RA) and Abdul Rahman ibn Abbas (RA) were buried in Africa, and Hazrat Qatam ibn Abbas (RA) was buried in Samarqand.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, Al-Badayah wa Al-Nihayah)

Hazrat Tamazar bint Al-Asbagh (RA)

She was the daughter of Asbagh bin Amr Kalbi, the chief of the Banu Kulb. Before Islam, she belonged to the Christian religion. In Sha'ban 6AH, the Prophet (ﷺ) sent an army under the leadership of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) on the expedition of Dumyat-ul-Jindal.

Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) is one of the ten evangelists {Ashre Mubashera}. One of his greatest virtues is that the Prophet (ﷺ) led the prayers.

It is narrated on the authority of Hazrat Mughirah bin Shubha (RA) that we saw people offering Fajr prayers and 'Abd al-Rahman ibn' Awf (RA) leading the prayers. Before the arrival of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) had completed one rak'ah, then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) came and joined in the prayer. When Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) finished salat with Salam, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) stood up to complete the rest of the prayers. People became frightened when they saw him and started chanting Tasbihat frequently.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) finished his prayer, he asked the people. He said to companions! You did well. You did well. Then he said! No prophet dies unless he prays behind the righteous man of his ummah.

(Sahih Muslim, Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

The Prophet (ﷺ) seated Abdul Rahman ibn Awf (RA) in front of him before sending him on the expedition to Dumyat al-Jindal, and with his own hands, he tied the turban on his head and told him to take the best form in the battle and set out for Banu Kaleb.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) said: If they obey you, then marry the king's daughter. Arriving there, he preached Islam for three days, in which all the people accepted Islam by the grace and mercy of Allah. Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) married Hazrat Tamazar bint Asbagh (RA), daughter of Sardar Asbagh bin Amr Kalbi. He took her with him to Madinah. Tamazar remained in the marriage of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) till the end of her time. Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA), the third caliph, had given him a share in the inheritance of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA). She was the mother of Hazrat Abdul Rahman's (RA) son, Hazrat Abu Salma (RA).

According to some narrations, Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) had divorced her due to his last illness. After the death of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA), she married Hazrat Zubair (RA). But they were separated a few days later.

She died during the caliphate of Hazrat Amir Muawiyah (RA).

Hazrat Attika bint Zaid (RA)

Her name is Attika. She belonged to Banu Uдай.

Her lineage is as follows: Attika bint Zaid bin Amr bin Nafeel bin Abdal Uzza bin Riyah bin Abdullah bin Qarz bin Zarah bin Eddi bin Kaab bin Lui.

She was the daughter of Hazrat Umar's (RA) uncle. Saeed bin Zayd (RA) was her real brother who was one of the ten evangelists (Ashre Mubashera) and was the husband of Fatima (RA), the sister of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), who became the reason for the conversion of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) to Islam. Her mother's name was Umm Kriz Bint Hazrami (RA).

Her father, Zayd ibn 'Amr (ra), was a believer in monotheism in the time of Jahiliya, about whom the Prophet (ﷺ) had said that he would rise on the Day of Resurrection as a single ummah. Someone killed Zaid before the revelation of the Prophet (ﷺ), and Attika (RA) became an orphan. When she became an adult, she converted to Islam and became a companion. She married Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA). She was beautiful and also an excellent poet. She was very good at saying laments. Along with all these virtues, she was also very devout. Hazrat Abdullah (RA) loved her very much. During the siege of Taif, an arrow hit Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA), and he was severely wounded. The arrow was extinguished

with a hazardous poison. The wound healed to some extent, but the effect of this poison remained, and due to the impact of this poison, shortly after the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), he was martyred in Shawwal 11AH. Hazrat Attika (RA) was very saddened by the death of her husband, and in this grief, she wrote a compelling lament. Here is a translation of some of his poems:

I swear that in your grief, my eyes will weep, and my body will remain dusty. Good luck to the eye that saw a warrior and steadfast young man like you. If an arrow hits him, he will fall into the rain. He continued to walk towards death until rivers of blood flowed. I will cry all my life when the wild dove roars as long as the morning comes at night.

Sometime later, Hazrat Umar Al-Farooq (RA) married Hazrat Attika bint Zaid bin Amr bin Nawfal (RA) in 12AH, and he married her. Invited friends. He also invited Hazrat Ali (RA) to participate in them. After humorously finishing eating and drinking (due to his sincerity), Hazrat Ali (RA) told Hazrat Umar (RA) that it was permissible to talk to the bride (Hazrat Attika (RA)). Hazrat Omar (RA) said, "Yes, that is right." Hazrat Ali (RA), while staying out of the family veil, reminded Hazrat Attika (RA) of some of her poems (which she recited in grief over the death of her ex-husband Abdullah bin Abi Bakr (RA)). The first couplet was:

فَأَلَيْتُ لَا تُنْفَكُ عَيْنِي حَزِينَةً عَلَيْكَ وَلَا يَنْفَكُ جُلْدِي غَبْرًا

That is, O spouse! I swear my eye is always sad that you will remain, and my body will always be dusty.

Hazrat Attika (RA) started weeping at this reminder. When Hazrat Umar (RA) heard this, he told Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA)! O Abu Al-Hasan (RA)! You are making her sad. This is what women do.

(Book; Lineage of Quraysh; Musab Zubair, Tazkirah son of Udai bin Ka'b vol.1p365, Al-Isteyab Ibn 'Abd al-Barr vol. 4 p.355, Kitab al-Tamheed by Ibn 'Abd al-Barr, vol. 6, p. 252, under the narration of Yahya ibn Sa'id, No. 46, Asad al-Ghabah V5.p498)

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), Hazrat Attika (RA) married Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA). Ibn Jarmouz martyred him on the occasion of Jang-e-Jamal. Hazrat Attika (RA) was exhausted by the grief of his martyrdom, and this lament was uttered from her tongue.

The translation of the obituary is as follows:

On the day of the battle, Ibn Jarmouz betrayed a brave horse-rider and betrayed him in such a state that he was unarmed and helpless. O Amr! If you had warned him, you would have found him so that there would be no fear in his heart and no trembling in his hand. There is so much suffering

that he got into them. O son of the monkey! You could not bend it. You could not overtake it. Your mother cried over you to those who have passed away and those who are alive. It couldn't prevail like that. Swear to Allah! You killed a Muslim unjustly; the punishment of Allah Almighty will surely fall on you.

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA) gave her the message of marriage, but she did not accept it. Later, she married Hazrat Hussain bin Ali (RA). At the time of the martyrdom of Hazrat Hussain bin Ali (RA), she was present with him.

After the martyrdom of Syedna Hussain (RA), Syeda Attika (RA) spent her entire life in worship and piety. She would only leave her home with any particular work. Whoever offered marriage, she flatly refused. The world and its wealth and adornment were utterly disinterested. When the death message came, she responded and happily left for the Hereafter to meet her absolute Creator.

She has the honor of being the wife of four martyrs. She died in Medina in 61AH.

(Al-Badayah wa Al-Nihayah)

Hazrat Sobia (RA)

Hazrat Sobia (RA) was the slave of Abu Lahab, the uncle of the Prophet of Islam. When Hazrat Sobia (RA) informed Abu Lahab of the birth of Muhammad (ﷺ), the son of his late brother Abdullah (RA), he rejoiced and set her free.

Sahih Bukhari says that after the death of Abu Lahab, Hazrat Abbas (RA) saw in a dream and asked, "How are you in Hell?" he said! I freed Sobia (RA) in the joy of the birth of Muhammad (ﷺ). In return, my punishment is reduced every Monday.

Hazrat Sobia (RA) had the great honor of breastfeeding the Prophet (ﷺ) for a few days after his birth. Hazrat Abu Salma bin Abdul Asad (RA), who is the cousin of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and the first husband of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA), also drank the milk of Hazrat Sobia (RA) and is the foster brother of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) drank the milk of Hazrat Sobia (RA) for a week or two. Hazrat Hamza (RA), the uncle of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA), Hazrat Zayd bin Haritha (RA), Hazrat Abu Salama bin Abdul Asad (RA), and Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA), the cousin, also drank the milk of Hazrat Sobia (RA). In this sense, Hazrat Sobia (RA) is the contented mother of all these glorious personalities.

Even after the migration, the Prophet (ﷺ) used to send gifts, clothes, and money for Hazrat Sobia (RA).

Hazrat Sobia died in 7AH / 628Ad in Makkah Mukaramah. Her son was Masruq (RA), who was the foster brother of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He died during his mother's lifetime.

Historians and biographers agree that Hazrat Sobia (RA) became a Muslim.

Hazrat Umme Hani bint Abu Talib (RA)

Her nickname was Umme Hani (RA). Hazrat Ali (RA) had two real sisters. (Umme Hani) Fakhta bint Abu Talib (RA) and Jamana bint Abu Talib. Some people have written the name of Umme Hani as Fatima, and some have written Hind and Fakhta. Her mother's name was Fatima bint Asad (RA). Hazrat Ali (RA), Aqeel (RA), Jafar (RA), and Talib were her real brothers. She was born in Makkah in 675AD. She married Habira bin A'id al-Makhzoomi, who had not converted to Islam. Hani, Amr, Yusuf, and Jeddah are famous among her descendants. She became a Muslim before the conquest of Makkah.

It is narrated from Abu Umar (ra) that when Makkah was conquered, Habira fled from Makkah, went to Najran, and recited a few poems on this occasion in which he explained the excuse for his escape. He recited a few verses when he got the news that Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) had become a Muslim. From the womb of Umm Hani was Amr, a son of Habira. In this regard, she gave herself the nickname Umme Amr. Among them were Hani, Yusuf, and Jeddah, among the descendants of Umm Hani (RA).

Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) remained in Makkah; she did not migrate to Madinah. Umme Hani (RA) was fortunate to participate in the Hunain battle. She used to bandage the wounded and water the

Mujahideen. The Prophet (ﷺ) gave her a large share of the booty.

On the day of the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet (ﷺ) visited the house of Hazrat Umme Hani (RA). There, he (ﷺ) performed ghusl and prayed eight rakats in her home. It was lunchtime. Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) had sheltered her husband's two brothers. When he (ﷺ) found out, he (ﷺ) said: she whom you have sheltered, we have sheltered him too.

On this occasion, the Prophet (ﷺ) asked Umme Hani (RA)! Do you have food? She spoke! I have nothing but dry bread and am ashamed to offer it in your service.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) said: Bring these pieces; he cut them into more pieces and soak them in water. He added salt and said there was some curry.

She spoke! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Nothing but vinegar.

He (ﷺ) said: Bring vinegar; you put these pieces in vinegar and ate from it, then thanked Allah and spoke! O Umme Hani! Vinegar is a delicious curry. A house that has vinegar is not poor. (السيرة الحلبية)

Imam Ahmad (ra) has written that once Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) offered to serve the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I am old now, and I feel weak walking. Tell me something that I can read while sitting. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

One hundred times Subhan Allah, one hundred times Alhamdulillah, one hundred times Allah Akbar, and one hundred times La ilaha illa Allah. According to some narrations, Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) used to ask the Prophet (ﷺ) about jurisprudential issues and the demands of the Qur'an.

Umme Hani (RA) is a great woman in terms of grace and perfection. Forty-six (46) hadiths have been narrated from her. Among those described by her are Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Harith (RA), Ibn Abi Laila (RA), Mujahid (ra), Arwa bin Zubair (ra) Jada'h Yahya, Haroon, Abu Marah, Abu Salih, Abdullah bin Ayyash, Ata, Kareeb. and Imam Shaabi (ra).

The Prophet (ﷺ) gave her forty Wasaq (about 3 tons) of dates from Khyber. In Tirmidhi, it is said that Hazrat Umme Hani (RA) lived till after the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RA), and she died in 50AH at 85 during the caliphate of Hazrat Amir Muawiyah (RA).

Hazrat Jamana bint Abu Talib (RA)

Hazrat Jamana (RA) was the daughter of Abu Talib and the sister of Hazrat Ali (RA). Hazrat Jamana bint Abu Talib (RA) was married to Abu Sufyan bin Harith bin Abdul Muttalib (RA). He became a Muslim on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah. From whom a son, Abdullah, was born. (Darqutni)

She was one of the people who got a share of the booty after the Khyber invasion. She got thirty Wasaq (about 3.5 Tons) dates.

Hazrat Umme Hakim bint Harith (RA)

Hazrat Umme Hakim (RA) is counted among the glorious Companions. She belonged to the Banu Makhzoom tribe. Her mother's name was Fatima bint Waleed bin Mughirah (RA), who was the sister of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA). She became a Muslim on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah.

The lineage of you is as follows:

Umme Hakim bint Harith bin Hasham bin Mughirah bin Abdullah bin Amr bin Makhzoom bin Yaqta bin Marrah bin Kaab bin Lul.

The family she opened her eyes to was a strict polytheistic family. Her father, Harith bin Hisham, was Abu Jahl's real brother. Both brothers were fierce enemies of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and Islam. The same was true of her mother and maternal uncles. She married Ikrimah, the son of Abu Jahl, who was an ally of his father in Islamophobia. Harith ibn Hisham became a Muslim during the conquest of Makkah. The Prophet (ﷺ) gave him a hundred camels out of the booty of war.

When Abu Jahl was killed in the Battle of Badr, his work was taken over by his son Ikrimah. Until the conquest of Makkah, anti-Islamic sentiments and persecution of Muslims did not go unnoticed. He

also took his wife, Umme Hakim, with him in the battle of Uhud.

Ikrimah, along with Khalid bin Waleed, did great harm to the Muslims. Before the conquest of Makkah, Khalid bin Waleed (RA) converted to Islam, but Ikrimah remained hostile. When Makkah was conquered, Ikrimah fled to Yemen to save his life. His wife Umme Hakim (RA), along with her father Harith bin Hisham (RA) and her mother Fatima bint Waleed (RA), attended the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and all three converted to Islam.

Umme Hakim (RA) loved her husband very much. She wanted her husband to come out of the mire of disbelief and enjoy the bliss of Islam. So, she asked the Prophet (ﷺ) for peace for her husband, which the Prophet (ﷺ) accepted. However, he was the son of Abu Jahl and had harmed the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and the Muslims many times. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) was the mercy of the world, so he forgave him gladly. Umme Hakeem (RA) went to the beach searching for her husband.

On the other hand, when Ikrimah fled from Makkah and reached the shores of the Red Sea, the boat bound for Yemen was ready on the beach, and they immediately boarded it. The ship was so far away that strong winds hit it. Ikrimah started calling Lat, Manat and Uzza. The sailor said! It is time to call on Allah. Lat and Uzza can't

get the boat out of the whirlpool. This touched Ikrimah's heart.

Hafiz Ibn Hajar (RA) has written in Asaba that on this occasion, Ikrimah prayed: "O Allah! I promise that if this storm leaves me alive, I will present myself before Muhammad (ﷺ). He is very kind, and I hope he will not take revenge on me.

By the power of Allah Almighty, the boat returned to shore safe and sound. Meanwhile, Umme Hakim (RA) was on the beach looking for her husband. She met Ikrimah and told her that I was meeting the man who was the most virtuous, the most compassionate, and the most merciful. I have obtained peace from him for you. Now, come with me to serve him. The light of truth had already entered Ikrimah's heart. He immediately got ready and went to the Prophet's (ﷺ) court with his wife, Umme Hakim (RA).

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was pleased to see him and welcomed him warmly and said:

مرحباً بالراكب المهاجر

"Welcome to the Rakib Al-Muhajir"

(Welcome, O foreign rider).

Hazrat Ikrimah (RA) pointed to his wife and said: She has told me that you have given me my life.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Yes! She has told the truth. Now you are safe and secure.

Ikrimah (RA) was so impressed by the attitude of the Prophet (ﷺ) that he devoted the rest of his life to serving Islam and fighting for it for the sake of Allah. He started serving Islam with the same enthusiasm with which he was hostile to Islam in the past. Even during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), he took part in the battle of Yarmouk, fought bravely, and attained the highest rank of martyrdom.

Hazrat Umme Hakim (RA), after completing the 'iddah after the martyrdom of Hazrat Ikrimah (RA), married Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA), and he departed on 'Marj al-Sughr'. Her Maher was fixed at four hundred dirhams. Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA) was Jalil-ul-Qadr Companion, one of the "Sabiqun Awalun" and was involved in both migrations. He was a courageous man. He participated in the conquest of Makkah, the battle of Hunain, the struggle of Taif, and the battle of Tabuk with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA) was returning from the wedding of Hazrat Umme Hakim (RA) when the Roman soldiers attacked Muslims. Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA) was martyred while fighting them bravely. Hazrat Umme Hakim (RA) was witnessing the martyrdom of her husband with her own eyes.

At that moment, she tied her clothes, got up enthusiastically, picked up a tent stick, and joined the battle. Like a wounded tigress, she attacked the enemy with courage and recklessness. In this battle, she killed seven Roman soldiers.

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA), Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) married Umme-Hakim. (History of Tabari)

She died in 14AH / 634AD during the reign of the second caliph, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) had a daughter from her. When her daughter reached puberty, she married Hazrat Zaid (RA), the cousin of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA).

(History of Tabari)

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA)

Her name was Halima, and her title was Sadia. Her nickname was Umme Kabatha. Her father's name was Abu Zubayb Abdullah bin Harith. She belonged to the tribe of Banu Saad bin Bakr, a branch of the Huwazan tribe. The tribe was famous for its eloquence and the sweetness of the water in their area. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to be proud of the fact that I was brought up in the tribe of Banu Saad.

Her lineage: Halima bint Abi Dhubayb bin Abdullah bin Harith bin Shajna bin Razam bin Nasira bin Saad bin Bakr bin Huwazan.

It was the custom in the noble Arab families not to keep the children with the mother but to give them to the women of the villages for upbringing. Nearby tribe members were sent to the towns so that the children could be brought up in the open air of the villages. They would take them back to their parents a few years later. After a few days, the village women would come to the city and take the children born during that time to their homes in the villages for their upbringing, in return for which they would receive a good deal of livelihood. Sarwar Konan (ﷺ) also drank his mother's milk for seven days after coming into this world, after which Hazrat Sobia (RA) gave him milk. Meanwhile, some women of the Banu Sa'd tribe came to Makkah in search of children.

Hazrat Haleema Saadya (RA), daughter of the tribe of Bani Saad bin Bakr, bint Abi Zubayb received the honor of your consent. Her husband's name was Hazrat Harith (RA) bin Abdul Uzza, and his surname was Abu Kabtha. He was also known as Harris Saadi: his foster sisters and brothers are Abdullah, Anisa, Hadhamah, and Jazamah. Hadhamah, whose nickname was Shima, used to feed the Prophet (ﷺ). Abu Sufyan ibn Harith bin Abdul Muttalib was the cousin of the Prophet (ﷺ) on behalf of his cousin Hazrat Halimah Sa'dia (RA). He was the foster brother of Rasool Allah (ﷺ). After the revelation of the Prophet (ﷺ), the entire family of Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) became Muslims.

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) says that she and her husband left the house with a group of women who were having children for fostering. My ride was very weak. And she was helpless. She was following all the riders. There was famine. So, there was nothing to eat or drink. We also had an elderly camel that did not give a drop of milk. My baby was screaming and crying all night because of hunger. We couldn't sleep because of her crying. I did not have enough milk in my breasts to fill it, nor did my camel give so much milk. But we did not despair of Allah's mercy and hoped that Allah would create a situation and our poverty would turn into happiness. When we reached Makkah, we discovered that other women took all the

satisfied children. Only one child was left. He was an orphan, so when the other women found out, they thought he would get less reward and expense, so they left him.

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) said that I thought it was wrong to go back empty-handed, so I told my husband I would go back with this orphan child. I went to his house, picked him up with the child's mother's permission, hugged him, brought him to her husband, and said, "May Allah bless us with their blessings."

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) said: I hugged him (the Prophet (ﷺ)) to my breasts, or the breasts were full of milk. He (ﷺ) drank very well, and then his foster brother also drank well, which was not enough alone in the past. I woke up in the morning and saw the camel's nipples were full of milk. Harris extracted as much milk as needed, and the husband and wife drank to their heart's content. It was a blessed night for us in which we were all filled to the brim. Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) said: Hazrat Harith (RA) should say: O Halimah! You have obtained a holy and sacred child. Our children are sleeping soundly, and our stomachs are full.

Hazrat Halima (RA) says our camel ran the fastest when we returned with the baby, and we went ahead of all the caravans. The other caravan

people were shouting and asking to stroll and if this was the same ride you had come here. That has completely changed. In this way, we reached our home in the village of Bani Sa'd bin Bakr. Gradually, our drought and famine turned into green. A very green wave hit the ground.

I swear by the person in whose possession Halima's life is! It was just happening to us. Our goats would return in the evening with full stomachs and teats full of milk. People ask their shepherds why they do not graze their animals in the pastures where Halima's animals graze.

Halima Saadia (RA) and her family were devoted to this fortunate child with all their heart and soul and were raising him with great compassion and love.

At the age of two years, Hazrat Halima Saadiya (RA) weaned him (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) looked healthier than other children. Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) brought him to her mother. She was pleased to see her beloved son and loved him very much. Hazrat Amna (RA) began to say to Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) that she did not want to separate her child. However, due to the plague outbreak in Makkah, his mother sent him back with Hazrat Halima (RA).

Muhammad ibn Sa'd (ra) says that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) stayed with Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) for four years. He (ﷺ) also used to go with his siblings to graze cattle. On one occasion, two

angels came to him, Gabriel (as) and Michael (as), laid him on the ground and blessed him. And he took out a piece of black piece and threw it away. Then, wash the inside of your chest with ice water in a golden vessel. After washing, put the heart in its place, put stitches on the chest, and put a seal between the two shoulders.

(Biography of Mustafa ﷺ)

Seal of Prophethood:

According to some narrations, the seal of Prophethood was from the beginning of birth, and the scholars of the Children of Israel knew him by this symbol. And some say the clause was imposed after the "Shaq-e-Sadar" (open heart surgery). The first statement is more valid. The narrations which mention sealing after the chest opening clause may be a renewal of this seal. And Allah knows best.

Then he (ﷺ) was weighing with a thousand men, and he became overwhelmed with them all. One of them said that if you put him on a scale equal to all people of Ummat, he will be heavy on them all.

Hazrat Halima Saadiya (RA) said: When Muhammad (ﷺ) went out to play with his siblings,

his brother came to me from behind. He came running and told his mother and father to get up immediately. Look to my Quraishi brother because two men came and laid him down and cut his stomach. Hazrat Halima Saadiya (RA) says my husband and I ran towards this place. When we arrived, he (ﷺ) was lying down. He (ﷺ) was yellow. We hugged him repeatedly and asked him what happened.

Hazrat Mohammed (ﷺ) said! Two men came to me with white clothes. They laid me down and cut my stomach. I don't know what else they did.

Hazrat Haleema Saadia (RA) said: We were afraid to pick him up and bring him back. My husband said: O Haleema (RA)! This child has had a devilry. So, let's take him to his mother before anyone else talks strangely. When we brought Muhammad (ﷺ) back to his mother, and she saw us in distress, she asked, "What is the matter? We said, 'We can no longer keep him.' We have done our best to provide for him and are afraid that if he stays with us, he will not be able to benefit from it. It is better to stay with you.

Hazrat Bibi Amina (RA) said: It's not a matter that you are telling me the truth. What has happened between you and him? We have told the truth about their mysteries. She said, "Do not be afraid of him." My son is very noble and glorious. Let me

tell you about him. When I became pregnant with him, I did not know that a mother's pregnancy and fetus would be so light and delicate and so blessed. When I gave birth to him, he did not come to earth in the same way as babies do, but he put his hands and raised his head towards the sky. So let him stay with me now.

(Al-Wafa)

When Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) brought him back to Makkah, he stayed with his mother. Hazrat Amina (RA) never let him go away from her. One day, she saw a piece of cloud shading over his head. When he walks, it starts moving the same way, and when he stops, it also stops.

Fifty years after her breastfeeding, Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) came to his service with her daughter Shaimaa (RA) and converted to Islam. The Prophet (ﷺ) welcomed them both and treated them with great respect. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to spread his chador for them and tell his Companions that she was my happy mother.

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) lived a long life after that. Ibn Sa'd (ra) has narrated from Muhammad ibn Mankader (ra) that once Hazrat Halima Saadiyah (RA) came to the service of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ). I saw that the Messenger of

Allah (ﷻ) said, "My mother! My mother! He rose, spread his cloak for her, and asked her to sit on it.

In Tabqat ibn Saad, there is a narration of Ibn Sa'd (RA) that once, after the marriage of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kabra (RA), Hazrat Halima Saadiyah (RA) came to his service and complained of famine in her area. The Prophet (ﷺ) gave her forty goats and a camel loaded with goods.

Allama Suhaily (ra) has written another incident in Rawda-tul-Anaf in which Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) gave her several camels as a gift, and Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) left while praying for her.

Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) used to attend the service of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) from time to time, and Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) used to treat her with great respect and love. Hazrat Halima Saadia (RA) and her husband, Harith bin Abdul Uzza (RA), had the privilege of companionship.

After the battle of Hunain, when the Prophet (ﷺ) laid siege to Banu Huwazan and Banu Thaqif inside the fort in Taif, at this place, a delegation from the tribe of Huwazan came to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ). And they asked for forgiveness through Hazrat Halima Saad (RA).

He (ﷺ) said that after the Zuhr prayer, when all the people will be together, it is better to ask for it. So,

they did as they say. He (ﷺ) said to the delegation of Huwazan! If the prisoners belong to me and Abdul Muttalib's family, consider them accessible. Smell all the great Muhajir and Ansar on it and say to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! All that is ours belongs to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), so all the prisoners of Banu Huwazan were released. In a short time, about 6,000 prisoners were released.

Hazrat Halima Sadia (RA) was a kind-hearted and dignified woman. She was free from greed, contented, friendly, and kind. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) had four siblings, Abdullah bin Harith, Anisa bin Harith, Hudhafah bint Harith and Sheema bint Harith.

A few hadiths have also been narrated from her. She did not migrate to Madinah, but she used to attend the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) from time to time.

He passed away in 8 AH/926AD. Her grave is inside Jannat al-Baqi in the blessed Medina.

Hazrat Sheema bint Harith (RA)

Her name was Hudhafa or Jazama, and her title was Sheema. Her father's name was Harith bin Abdul Uzza (RA). Her mother's name was Hazrat Halima Sadia (RA). When the Prophet (ﷺ) lived with Hazrat Halima Sadia (RA) in his childhood, her daughter Hazrat Sheema used to take the little Muhammad (ﷺ) in her lap and feed him and sing lullabies to him.

She speaks! O Allah! Keep Muhammad (ﷺ) alive until we see him young. Then let us see him, Honorable Sardar. Meanwhile, the enemies who envy him are defeated. O Allah! Give eternal honor to Muhammad (ﷺ). He is my brother, but my mother did not give him birth, and he is not from the lineage of my father and uncle. Divine! Nurture it well.

Hazrat Sheema (RA) cared for her Quraishi foster brother and valued him in every way. One day, Sheema (RA) went out with her brother Muhammad (ﷺ). It was boiling. Hazrat Halima Sadia (RA) got frightened and went after him to bring him back. The daughter had told her mother, "Ammy Jan, don't worry, don't be afraid of the heat because a piece of cloud overshadows my brother." When my brother stands somewhere, the cloud also stops there, and when he moves, the cloud also starts moving

along with him. Halima Sadia (RA) was shocked to hear this.

Hazrat Sheema (RA) continued to live in her tribe in a state of anonymity till Ghazwa Hunain. Among the prisoners who were captured in the battle of Hunain was Hazrat Sheema bint Halima Sadia (RA). She said to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), "I am your sister."

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) said, "What is the proof?" She said, "I have the marks of your teeth on my back." When you (ﷺ) were a child.

He (ﷺ) said: Well then, he (ﷺ) spread his blanket and seated her on it or told them to stay here so that I will keep you with honor and respect. If you want to go to the nation, you have the option. She chose to stay in her tribe. He gave her a goat, a slave girl, and an enslaved person. Hazrat Sheema (RA) married both of them, which gave birth to their offspring.

Imam Nisai (ra) had narrated from Abdullah bin Amr (RA) that we were with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) when (during the siege of Ghazwa Taif) a delegation of Banu Huwazan came to his service and said: O Muhammad (ﷺ)! We are of one origin and one tribe. We have a relationship with you. As you know, adversity has befallen us, have mercy on us, and Allah will have mercy on you. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You choose one thing. Take your possessions or your wives and

children. They spoke! If you give us the option to choose between wealth or women and children, we would love to have women and children.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: The property of me and Banu 'Abd al-Muttalib is returned to you. When you have performed the Zuhr prayer, you should stand up and announce that you seek help from the believers by quoting the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Let our women and children be handed over to us. That's what they did. When the Zuhr prayer was over, she stood up and said, "We seek the help of the believers by quoting the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." Let our women and children be handed over to us.

When he made this announcement, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: All that I have and all that Banu 'Abd al-Muttalib has is yours. When the Muhajireen heard this, they cried out: All that we have is that of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). So, they return. When the Ansar heard this, they, too, cried out and began to say. All that we have belongs to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and he also returned everything.

About 6,000 prisoners were released quickly, and all their belongings were returned. Among these prisoners was Sheema bint Halima Saadia (RA). It is unknown when she will accept Islam at this time.

Hazrat Khula Bint Hakim (RA)

Her name was Khula, and her surname was Umme Shrek. She belonged to the tribe of Banu Saleem. Her lineage is as follows: Khula bint Hakim bin Umaiyyah bin Haritha bin Auqas bin Marah bin Hilal bin Faleh bin Zakwan bin Thalabah bin Bahtha bin Saleem.

She was married to Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA), a Jalil-ul-Qadr Companion, whose surname was Abu Saib. She migrated to Madinah with her husband. Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA) was a very pious person. He prayed all night and fasted frequently during the day. Pursuing this worship, he became utterly destitute of his wife and children. One day, when Hazrat Khula (RA) came to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), she was distraught and devoid of beauty. Umme Al-Momineen (RA) saw her in this state and asked! You are a married woman, so why have you maintained your status while your husband is one of the well-to-do people of Quraysh?

Hazrat Khula (RA) said in gestures what the purpose of his wife and children is, so he is constantly engaged in worship. Umme Al-Mominin (RA) reached the bottom of the matter. When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) came to her, she mentioned this to him. At that time, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) went to

Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA) and said to him: Usman! Don't you think my lifestyle is worth following? Hazrat Uthman bin Mazuon (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My parents sacrificed for you. No doubt your caste is a model for me. What did I do wrong?

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Usman (RA)! is not a monastic order for us. I fear Allah more than you do; I offer prayers, fast, and pay my dues to my family. You also have the right to your eyes, body, and family. Pray quickly, but also pay for the rights of your family.

Hazrat Uthman (RA) understood the meaning of what he said. A few days later, Hazrat Khula (RA) came to the service of Umme Al-Mominin (RA), and her condition was like that of a bride. That is, she was well dressed and perfumed. It is narrated in Ibn Sa'd (ra) and Musnad Ahmad that Hazrat Khula (RA) came to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), and she was the one who mentioned this to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

After the Battle of Badr, the husband of Hazrat Khula (RA) died in 2AH. She had two sons, Abdul Rahman and Saib. She has not remarried all her life after the death of her husband. She was a very pious, learned woman. She was also fond of poetry. She often recited poems.

She used to serve Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) very much. Hazrat Khula (RA) had great insight into women's affairs. When Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Khadijah (RA) passed away, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) used to feel very sad and lonely. She came to his service and said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! If you like, I will arrange your marriage.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: You women can play a better role in this matter. She was critical in arranging his marriage to Hazrat Sauda (RA) and Hazrat Ayesha (RA).

Fifteen hadiths and fifteen Ahadith from Hazrat Khula (RA) have been narrated. Among those who convey from her are Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA), Hazrat Saeed bin Musayyab (ra), Bishr bin Saeed (ra), Rabi bin Malikand (ra), Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair (RA).

Hazrat Hamna bint Jahsh (RA)

She belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad bin Khaziyamah of Quraysh. Her mother's name was Amima bint Abdul Muttalib (RA) who was the real paternal auntie of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) was her real sister, and Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA), Abu Ahmad (RA), and Obaidullah were her real brothers.

Her lineage is as follows: Hamna bint Jahsh bin Raab bin Umar bin Sabrah bin Marat bin Kathir bin Ghanim Dudan bin Asad bin Khaziyamah.

One of her brothers, Obaidullah, had apostatized and emigrated to Abyssinia. He started drinking heavily and died a Christian. After his death, his wife, Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA), married the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and was honored to be Umme Al-Mominin.

Hazrat Hamna (RA) became a Muslim in the early days of Islam. She was married to Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA). She migrated to Madinah with her other two brothers. Hazrat Hamna (RA) actively participated in the battle of Uhud. She worked with other Muslim women to water and care for the wounded. In this battle, her husband, Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA), was martyred while fighting the enemy. In the same war, her brother

Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA) was also martyred. The polytheists also mutilated his body. Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA) has the honor of being the first ambassador of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and the first preacher of Islam.

Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA) and Hazrat Hamna (RA) had a daughter named Zainab. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA), Hazrat Hamna (RA) married Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah (RA). He is one of the ten evangelists (Ashre Mubashera). She gave birth to two sons, Muhammad and Imran.

When Hazrat Hamna (RA) gave birth to a son, she took him to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and asked, "O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Name him. He named him Muhammad, called him Abu al-Qasim, and touched his head.

(Al-Asaba)

This child grew up to be very devout. Due to the abundance of prostration, his name became Sajjad. He was a very devoted, Zahid, and pious young man. In the battle of Jamal, Jumadi-ul-Awal was martyred at 36AH.

Hazrat Hamna (RA) used to take part in battles with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She was also involved in the Khyber invasion. After the conquest of Khyber,

when the booty was distributed, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave her thirty Wasaq (90 Mond) of grain.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

In the incident of Ufaq, she too, after being seduced by the devil, like Hazrat Hassan ibn Thabit (RA) and Hazrat Musta, began to confirm the slander against Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Allah Almighty announced her acquittal in the Holy Qur'an. After that, Hazrat Hamna (RA) became very remorseful and sincerely apologized to Allah Almighty for her mistake.

She had the privilege of migrating to Medina. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) took the pledge of allegiance from the women of the Muhajireen and the Ansar, and she was also included in it.

She passed away in 20AH. Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) had sent a shroud for her. Some hadiths narrated from her are told by her son Imran bin Talha (RA).

Hazrat Hala bint Khuwaylid (RA)

Hazrat Hala was the real sister of Umm Al-Momineen Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA).

Her lineage is as follows: Hala bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin Abdul Uzza bin Qusay.

She, too, became a Muslim in the beginning. She lived long after Hazrat Khadija's (RA) death.

Hafiz Ibn 'Abd al-Barr (ra) writes that once she came to Madinah to meet the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), she used to live in Makkah. She asked permission to enter. Her voice was similar to that of Hazrat Khadija Al-Kabra (RA). Upon hearing her voice, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) remembered Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA). He said to Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA)! Look, there will be Hala (RA). When she came in, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) treated her with utmost respect.

Hazrat Hala bint Khuwaylid (RA) was married to Rabi' bin Abdul Uzza. She gave birth to her son Abu al-'Aas (RA). Hazrat Abu Al-Aas (RA) was married to Hazrat Zainab (RA), the eldest daughter of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). In this way, Hazrat Hala (RA) has the honor of being the Samadhan (child's mother-in-law) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He also had a son named Kanana. With whom his sister-in-law Hazrat Zainab bint Rasool Ullah (RA) had migrated to Madinah.

Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) (Naseeba bint Ka'b)

Her name was Naseeba, and her surname was Umme Amarah (RA). She became famous by her nickname. She belonged to the Banu Najjar family of the Khazraj tribe. Her mother's name was Rabab bin Abdullah. You were born in Medina.

Her genealogy is as follows: Umm Amara Nusaybah bint Ka'b bin Amr bin Awf bin Madhul bin Umar bin Ghanem bin Mazin bin Najjar al-Kharia Ansaria.

The great-grandmother of the Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Hashim bin Abdul Manaf's wife, also belonged to the same tribe. The Banu Najjar family was considered a noble family in Yathrib. According to the narration of Sahih Muslim, the Prophet (ﷺ) once said that if I had joined a family of Ansar, I would have joined Banu Najjar.

Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) was a devout, patient, courageous jihadist, loyal to her husband, and a woman who loved and cared for her children. She was a scholar of the Qur'an and Hadith.

Hazrat Umme Amarah's (RA) first marriage was with Zaid bin Asim, her cousin. They had two sons, Abdullah and Habib. They became very famous in history. After the death of Zayd ibn Asim, Umme

Amarah (RA) married Araba ibn Amr (RA). They had two children, Tamim and Khula.

Umme Amarah (RA) is counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun". When Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA) was preaching Islam in Madinah after the first pledge of allegiance to Aqaba before the Prophet's (ﷺ) migration to Madinah, she became a Muslim with her entire family. She is the lucky woman who took the oath of allegiance to Aqaba Saniyah and is the first woman among the Muslims to have the pleasure of swearing allegiance to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). After her, this honor was bestowed on Umme Manie (RA). One of her brothers, Abdullah bin Ka'b Mazzini (RA), was a Badri Sahabi. He was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in Madinah.

The Battle of Uhud is the battle in which the Muslims suffered heavy losses. She took part in this battle. She showed such bravery, courage, valor, and steadfastness in this war that she became known in history as the "Lady of Uhud."

Tabqat Ibn Sa'd narrates that Umme Amarah (RA), her husband Araba ibn Amr (RA), and their two sons, Abdullah and Habib, also participated in this battle. As long as the Muslims prevailed in this war, Umme Amarah (RA), along with other women, would fill the Mashak (leather bag) with water, feed the Mujahideen, and take care of the wounded. When, due to the mistake of some

Muslims, the tide of war turned, and the Muslims fell into chaos. In this panic, the Muslim Mujahideen did not know what to do. The Prophet (ﷺ) was also left alone with some of his followers.

When Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) saw this situation, she threw down her water bag and took up her sword and shield. When the disbelievers tried to reach the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), Umme Amarah (RA) would also bravely push back the enemy with these few devotees. It was a critical time; the steps of the great heroes were faltering, but this brave woman stood on the battlefield with great perseverance and courage. One of the polytheists reached her head and attacked her with his sword. She hurriedly stopped his blow with her shield and turned and struck the foot of the enemy's horse so that both the horse and the rider fell to the ground.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was watching the whole affair. Umme Amarah (RA) called out to her son Abdullah (RA). Abdullah (RA), help your mother. Abdullah (RA) immediately leaned towards his mother and finished this polytheist with a full sword blow. At the same time, another polytheist attacked Abdullah (RA), injuring his arm. Umme Amarah (RA) tied a bandage on his arm with her hand and said to him: Son, go and fight as long as you can. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), seeing her devoted son, said:

من يطيق ما تطيقين يا امرءة

(As much power as you have and
where will it be in someone else)

Meanwhile, the enemy who had wounded Abdullah (RA) returned and attacked. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) cried out: Umme Amarah (RA)! This is the same misfortune that wounded Abdullah (RA). Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) attacked him with great fury and struck him with such force that he fell in two pieces. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Umme Amarah (RA), you have taken good revenge on your son.

Meanwhile, an unfortunate person threw a stone at the Prophet (ﷺ), which hit him in the face, and two of his teeth were martyred. The companions immediately ran towards the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Meanwhile, a disbeliever named Ibn Qamiya came running and attacked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) with a sword. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was wearing a helmet. Two of his chains fell on his blessed face, and a fountain of blood gushed out. It all happened so suddenly that no one could stop. Umme Amarah (RA) became impatient and attacked Ibn Qamiya. This man was a famous horse rider of Quraysh. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) was not at all impressed by him. He was wearing double armor. Umme Amarah's (RA) stroke was over. Ibn Qamiya returned and attacked Umme Amarah (RA) with a sword, which fell on her

shoulder. Umme Amarah (RA) was wounded, but Ibn Qamiya did not dare to stay there. Umme Amarah's (RA) wound was bleeding very fast. The Prophet (ﷺ) tied her bandage and mentioned the names of many of his Companions. By Allah, today, Umme Amarah (RA) showed bravery above all. Umme Amarah (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My parents sacrificed for you; pray for me to be with you in heaven. The Prophet (ﷺ) humbly prayed for her and raised his voice.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُمْ رَفَقَائِي فِي الْجَنَّةِ

"Allah will make her friends in Paradise."

Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) was very happy, and these words came out of her mouth.

مَا أَبَالِي مَا أَصَابَنِي مِنَ الدُّنْيَا

(Now I don't care about any trouble in the world)

When the battle was over, the Prophet (ﷺ) did not go home until he sent for Hazrat Abdullah ibn Kaab Mazzini (RA) and inquired about the well-being of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA). The Prophet (ﷺ) used to say that on the day of Uhud, wherever one looked from left to right, one would see Umme Amarah (RA).

According to a narration, in the battle of Uhud, Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) had twelve wounds

on her body. Ibn Sa'd (ra) writes that Umme Amarah (RA) also took part in the pledge of allegiance to Rizwan, the battle of Khyber, Umrah al-Qaza, and the battle of Hunain. According to another narration, she was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah. (Tazkar-e-Sahabiyat)

When the battle of Uhud was over, the Prophet (ﷺ) announced that all Mujahideen should advance towards Hamra Al-Assad to pursue the enemy. Syeda Umme Amarah (RA) also intended to go to Hamra al-Assad with the Mujahideen, but due to excessive bleeding from the wounds, her weakness had become so great that she could not go on the journey. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) narrates in her memoirs that due to the intensity of the war, the Mujahideen were scattered around the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He had only a few people left, about ten. In this situation, I started defending the Prophet (ﷺ) with my son and husband.

After the demise of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), when Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) took over the Khilafah, a fitnah of apostasy suddenly arose throughout Arabia. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) immediately launched military campaigns to deal with this fitnah. The greatest of these tribulations was that of Masalamah Kizab. This man was the chief of the Banu Hanifa tribe of the Najd area of Yamama. He apostatized in the last days of the Prophet's life and claimed his prophethood.

He wrote a letter to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ):

In the name of Muhammad Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) by Masalamah rasoolullah.

I have shared in your prophecy. Half of the country belongs to me and half to the Quraysh. But the Quraysh are an extremist nation.

The Prophet (ﷺ) wrote a reply to his letter.

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful Muhammad Rasool Ullah's (ﷺ) letter to Masalamah Kizab.

Peace be upon him who follows the guidance. Then you will know that the land belongs to Allah, and He will make whomever He wills of His servants inherit it, and the best of the Hereafter is for the righteous.

Shortly after this letter was sent, the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away. Masalamah Kizab started making people believe in him with his evil tricks. He gathered 40,000 fighters in a short time. Anyone in his area who denied his prophethood would be severely persecuted.

In those days, Habib bin Zayd (RA), the son of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA), was on his way to Madinah from Oman when, on the way, he was

caught by Masalamah's men and taken to Masalamah Kizab. He asked him.

What do you think about Muhammad (ﷺ)?

Hazrat Habib (رضي الله عنه) said without hesitation: He is the true Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Masalamah said: No! Say: You are the true Messenger of Allah.

Hazrat Habib (RA) rejected his words with great contempt. Masalamah Kizab became angry and struck him with his sword, cut off one of his arms, and asked whether he would listen to me or not.

Hazrat Habib (RA) said: no way.

Masalamah Kizab also cut off his other arm and spoke! Even now, if you accept my message, your life can be saved. The brave and true believer, son of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA), said: no way! No way. I bear witness that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah.

Masalamah Kizab went mad with rage on hearing his answer and started cutting off each of his limbs. He would laugh when his body was on the ground. Hazrat Habib (RA) had his body dismembered, but he did not allow any flame to come on his faith.

When Hazrat Amarah (RA) received the news of her son's martyrdom, she thanked Allah Almighty

for her son's steadfastness and vowed that she would avenge this murder on Masalamah Kizab.

Shortly after this incident, the Caliph of the Prophet, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), formed an army under Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) leadership to subdue Masalamah Kizab. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) also joined this army. Masalamah Kizab was also ready to fight the Muslims. An army of 40,000 fighters was prepared to fight the Muslims. There was a fierce battle. There was a difference of one and four in the number of Muslims and infidels. The Muslim Mujahideen fought so bravely and resolutely that Masalamah turned his back on Kazab's army. In this battle, many great Muslim veteran Mujahid Sardars were martyred, including Hazrat Zaid bin Khattab (RA), Hazrat Abu Hudhaifah (RA), Hazrat Salem (RA), Mawla Abu Hudhaifah (RA) and Hazrat Sabit bin Qais (RA).

Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) was fighting enthusiastically from the beginning of the battle. By that time, about 1,200 Muslims had been martyred. But many more apostates were doomed to hell. The fighting was turning in favor of the Muslims. Masalamah was encouraging his soldiers to see the color of the battle.

At that moment, Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) looked at him and made her way between the swords and spears toward Masalamah Kizab. She

sustained 11 injuries, and one of her wrists was amputated. She approached Masalamah Kizab and tried to strike him with a spear, so much so that two weapons fell on Masalamah simultaneously, and she fell off her horse. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) looked up and saw her son Abdullah standing with her and a Hazrat Wahshi (RA) standing nearby. Hazrat Wahshi (RA) had thrown his weapon at Masalamah Kizab, and Abdullah (RA) had attacked him with a sword at the same time. The attack did kill Masalamah and ended badly. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) thanked Allah Almighty for the death of her son's (Habib's) killer.

The commander of the army was Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA), who was aware of the greatness and virtue of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA). He treated Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) with great care and love, and soon, her wounds healed, but one of her hands was cut off forever. Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) valued the deeds of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA), and she used to say! Khalid (RA) treated me with great sorrow and was compassionate and kind.

Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) lived till the time of Amir-ul-Momineen Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Once, during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RA), a very beautiful chador, which was also significant in size, was brought to him. The companions requested that this chador be given

to Safia bint Abi Ubaid (RA), the wife of Abdullah bin Umar (RA). Upon this, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) said, "I will give the chador to her, who is much better than Safia (RA)." After that, this chador was offered in the Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) service.

Once Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) came to the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and said, "O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! In the Qur'an, only men are mentioned. Women are left deprived.

This verse was revealed;

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ
وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ
وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّابِغِينَ وَالصَّابِغَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ
فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ
مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا

(Surat al-Ahzab, 35)

Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women, the believing men and believing women, the obedient men and obedient women, the truthful men and truthful women, the patient men and patient women, the humble men and humble women, the charitable men and charitable women, the fasting men and fast women, the men who guard their private parts and the women who do so, and the men who remember Allah often and the women who do so - for them, Allah has prepared forgiveness and a great reward.

The Prophet (ﷺ) had great love and devotion for Umme Amarah (RA), and she, too, used to lay down her life for the Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) used to visit her house from time to time. It is narrated that Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) also saw the home of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA) occasionally to inquire about her well-being.

It is narrated in Musnad Ahmad and Asaba that once the Prophet (ﷺ) visited the house of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA), and she offered food to the Prophet (ﷺ). The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: If you eat too, she said, "I am fasting." He said: If something is eaten before a fasting person, the angels bless him. Then he ate in front of Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA).

Many hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Umme Amarah (RA). Among those who convey from her are Umme Saad, Harith bin Abdullah, Ibad bin Tamim bin Zayd, Laila (Kaneez), and Ikrimah.

He had four children: Habib, Abdullah, Tamim, and Khula.

The exact date of her death could not be ascertained.

Hazrat Umme Haram bint Mulhan (RA)

Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) is one of the most glorious companions. She belonged to the Banu Najjar family of the Banu Khazraj tribe.

Her lineage is as follows: Umme Haram bint Mulhan bin Khalid bin Zaid bin Haram bin Jundab bin Amir bin Ghanim bin Udai bin Najjar.

Herr mother's name was Malika Bint Malik. She also belonged to Banu Najjar. Umme Sulaim (RA), the mother of Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), was her real sister. Hazrat Haram bin Mulhan (RA) was his real brother, who was martyred in the tragedy of Beer Mauna. He was born in Medina. Imam Nawawi (RA) says that she was the mahram of Rasulullah (ﷺ), and Rasulullah (ﷺ) used to go to her house and say Qailula.

Umme Haram (RA) is one of the Companions who converted to Islam initially in Madinah. Her first marriage was to Hazrat Amr bin Qais (RA). He was also one of the early Muslims. Her husband Amr ibn Qais (RA) and her son Qais ibn Amr (RA) participated in the first battle of Badr in the history of Islam and showed the essence of their bravery. After that, these two fathers and sons also took part in the battle of Uhud and fought bravely, sacrificing their lives and attaining the status of martyrdom. Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) endured

the trauma of separation from her husband and son with great perseverance and patience.

Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) married for the second time to Hazrat Ibadah bin Samit (RA), one of the twelve Naqaba in Aqaba II and was the chief of Banu Khazraj. Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) was one of the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) who used to visit her house. Apart from her, he also used to visit the houses of Hazrat Umme Al-Fadl (RA), Hazrat Shifa bint Abdullah (RA), Hazrat Asma bint Aamees (RA) and Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) was a very pious woman who used to fast, recite the Qur'an frequently, and keep busy remembering Allah. She was a very polite and wise woman. She was very generous, helping the needy a lot. The Prophet (ﷺ) had special love and pleasure from her family. She had a prominent place among the Ansari Companions. Her son Abdullah ibn Amr (RA) was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in the prayer in which the command to transfer the Qiblah was revealed.

The Prophet (ﷺ) once visited the house of Hazrat Umme Haram (RA). There, Umme Haram (RA) (whom you used to call your auntie) offered food. After eating, he lay down briefly, and his eye was

affected. When he woke up, there was a smile on his face.

He said: I have seen in a dream that some people of my ummah are traveling in the sea for jihad for the sake of Allah. Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My parents sacrificed for you! Pray that I, too, will have the good fortune to join them. The Prophet (ﷺ) prayed for her and gave her glad tidings.

During the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman Ghani ibn Affan (RA) in 28AH, Hazrat Amir Mu'awiyah (RA), with the permission of Amir al-Mominin (RA), prepared a navy and set out to conquer the island of Cyprus. This army included the great Companions. This army was given the glad tidings of heaven. Hazrat Ibadah bin Samit (RA) and his wife, Hazrat Umme Haram (RA), were also in the caravan. Allah Almighty gave victory to the Muslims, and the Islamic flag was raised over Cyprus. When the Mujahideen finished this campaign and prepared to return, Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) began to sit on her riding animal; she became solid and dropped to the ground. Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) was severely injured, and then she died due to these injuries. She was buried in Cyprus. She was buried at a place called Larnaca. A masjid was also built with it, called

Masjid Hala Sultan Tek. His nickname "Shaheedah Al-Bahr" (Married Sea) became famous.

From Hazrat Ibadah bin Samit (RA), she also had one son, Muhammad (RA), and from her former husband, she has two sons, Qais and Abdullah.

Five hadiths have also been narrated from her. Among those who convey from her are Hazrat Anas ibn Malik (RA), Hazrat Ibadah ibn Samit (RA), Hazrat Ata ibn Yasar (ra) Omro bin Aswad and Yala ibn Shaddad (RA).

Hazrat Umme Sulaim bint Mulhan (RA)

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) is counted among the glorious Companions. Her names are written in books: Ramla, Sahla, Ramisha, Ghamisa, and Ramisa. But everyone has written your nickname, Umme Sulaim (RA). She belonged to the Banu Najjar branch of the Khazraj tribe.

Her lineage is as follows: Umm Sulaim bint Mulhan bin Khalid bin Haram bin Jundab bin Amir bin Ghanim bin Udai bin Najjar.

She was the foster auntie of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Because Salma, the grandmother of the Prophet (ﷺ), belonged to Banu Najjar, and Umme Sulaim (RA) was the granddaughter of Salma's brother. Hazrat Umme Haram (RA) was her real sister, and Hazrat Haram bin Mulhan (RA) was her real brother who was martyred in the tragedy of Beer Mauna. Her mother's name was Malika bint Malik bin Udai.

She was of great virtue, beautiful and handsome, intelligent and good-natured, brave, knowledgeable and gracious, understanding and insightful, faithful, patient, and possessed a perfect nature. In Madinah, she is counted among the "Sabiqun Awalun." She had a deep love for Islam, and she fought hard against the enemy.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim's (RA) first marriage was to her cousin Malik bin Nadr. From whom her son

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) and a daughter Barrah were born. Umme Sulaim (RA) was firm in her faith, but her husband did not become a Muslim. When he heard of her conversion, he became angry and left for Syria, where he died. This is the event before the pledge of allegiance to Aqaba. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) brought up her son Anas bin Malik (RA) very well and made him possess good morals. He was left by his mother at an early age to serve the Prophet (ﷺ). When the Prophet (ﷺ) agreed to keep this child with him, Umme Sulaim (RA) was very happy.

Abu Talhah bin Zayd sent a message of marriage to Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA). He had not yet converted to Islam but worshiped a wooden idol. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) hated polytheism very much. She forbade him to marry a polytheist and said to him:

I believe in one God and His faithful messenger (ﷺ). Alas for you! The god you worship is the wood of a tree that has grown from the earth and has been forged out of such and such an Abyssinian. I am a fan of Allah alone, and you are a priest of self-made idols who can neither benefit nor harm anyone. How can there be a match between you and me?

Umme Sulaim (RA) said: Abu Talha! Did you know that some of your family's slaves carve the idols you worship? When you feel the need, you burn

these wooden idols on the stove, which are burned in the fire.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) said these things so effectively that they touched the heart of Abu Talha. He thought about it for a few days, and then, one day, he came to Umme Sulaim (RA) and spoke. The truth has become clear to me, and now I am ready to accept your religion. Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) was a very ordinary man then. But Umme Sulaim (RA) was so happy to convert to Islam that she said it was fabricated!

فأني أتزوجك ولا أأخذ منك صداً غيرَه

Then I marry you and take no dowry except Islam

Umme Sulaim (RA) married Hazrat Abu Talha bin Zayd (RA) and decided to convert him to Islam. After accepting Islam, Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) is considered one of the glorious Companions because of his zeal for faith, love of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), and selflessness. He also had the good fortune of participating in the second pledge of allegiance to Aqaba. Abu Talha's financial situation became perfect. At the same time, he was very generous. His two sons, Hazrat Abdullah and Hazrat Abu Umair, were born to him.

After the migration to Madinah, the Prophet (ﷺ) established a brotherhood between the Muhajireen and the Ansar. The ceremony was held at Hazrat Umme Sulaim's (RA) house.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Abu Talha (RA), participated in the battle of Uhud. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) was used to water the Mujahideen on the battlefield and care for the wounded. He also took part in the Khyber invasion. She used to give water to the Companions, pick up the arrows of the Mujahideen, and give them syrup to drink.

When Khyber was conquered and Hazrat Safia bint Hai (RA) had agreed to marry the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) entrusted her to Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) to make her the bride because of the hardships of war she was distressed afflicted. Hazrat Safia (RA) was exhausted. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) performed this bliss with all her heart and soul.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) and her husband Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) also participated in the battle of Hunain. Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) used to fight the enemy very bravely as the protector of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) also fought the enemy with a dagger. When the Prophet (ﷺ) saw her with a dagger, he (ﷺ) asked: What will Umme Sulaim (RA) do with the dagger? She submitted! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! If a polytheist comes near, I will tear his stomach. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) heard this, he began to smile. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) took part in the battles of Uhud, Khyber, Hunain, and others.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) is one of the Companions who had the privilege of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) visiting their house. She once collected the sweat of the Prophet (ﷺ) in a bottle which was more fragrant than musk. Once the Prophet (ﷺ) drank water from the mouth of her Mashak (leather bag of water), then she cut off the mouth of the bag and kept the blessings with her. When the Prophet (ﷺ) started going for Hajj, he asked Umme Sulaim (RA), are you going on Hajj? "I don't have a riding animal," she said. The Prophet (ﷺ) made rides for her with his wives.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to her! I saw you in a dream that I was in heaven. Suddenly, I found Abu Talha's wife, Ramisa, in heaven. (Bukhari)

From Hazrat Abu Talha (RA), Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) had a son named Abu Umayr. He was an adorable child. The Prophet (ﷺ) loved this child very much. Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) saw him very sad and asked him: Umme Sulaim (RA) said that today it was prolonged and painful. When he asked the reason, she said that Abu Umayr had a bird, and he used to play with it. Today, he died, and that is why he is sad. The Prophet (ﷺ) called him, touched his head with compassion, and asked with a smile.

يَا أBO عمير! مَا فَعَلَ الْبَغِيرُ

O Abu Umayr! What happened to your bird?

Abu Umayr laughed and replied and then started playing. This sentence of the Prophet (ﷺ) became a proverb. Abu Umayr died in infancy. Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) had gone out of town. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA), with great patience and perseverance, bathed the corpse of the child, shrouded it, and laid it aside. He also forbade her family members not to report the death of the child to Abu Talha (RA) at once. When Abu Talha (RA) came home at night, Umme Sulaim (RA) fed him, and when he lay down on the bed with satisfaction, she addressed him and said: If you lend something and then take it back, you will not like to take that back. Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) replied: no way.

Umme Sulaim (RA) Speaks! Your son was a trust of Allah, which Allah took back. Now, you have to be patient with it.

Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) recited (إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ) Ina Lillahi wa Ina Ilya Rajaun and said, "Why did you not tell me first?"

Umme Sulaim (RA) Speaks! So that you may eat with satisfaction.

In the morning, Abu Talha (RA) narrated the whole incident to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) praised the patience of Umme Sulaim (RA) and said: And Allah will reward you with Umme Sulaim (RA). Allah Almighty gave her a son

whose name was Abdullah. He was the descendant of Hazrat Abu Talha (RA).

Once Hazrat Abu Talhah (RA) came to the house and said to Umme Sulaim (RA)! The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) is very hungry. Send some food. She gave some loaves of bread to his son Hazrat Anas (RA) and told him to go and feed the Prophet (ﷺ) at that time. When Hazrat Anas (ﷺ) reached the masjid, there was a gathering of the Companions around the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) asked Anas (RA): Abu Talhah (RA) has sent you. He submitted! Indeed, O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Did you ask for food?

He spoke! Yes. The Prophet (ﷺ) took all the Companions, stood up, and went to the house of Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA). Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) was worried that there would not be enough food for so many people. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) was asked what should be done now so all the companions could eat. He said with great satisfaction! Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ) know best. When they arrived, all the food was presented to the guests. Allah Almighty blessed it so much that it was fulfilled for all the people. They all ate to their heart's content.

Once, a man came to the Prophet (ﷺ) in a tressed condition and asked for food. The Prophet (ﷺ) requested his wives to send him something to eat. The answer from everyone was that there was

nothing to eat that day, and they had not eaten anything. The Prophet (ﷺ) looked at his Companions and said: There is someone who will make this servant his guest. Upon hearing the blessed instruction of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), Abu Talhah (RA) stood up and said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I will make him my guest.

Saying this, he immediately went home and asked his wife, Umme Sulaim (RA). There is something to eat. She said that she had kept a little for the children. There is nothing else to eat at home. Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) said: It does not matter. Have fun with the kids and send them to bed. We will place the food in front of the guest when they are asleep. You turn it off the lamp under the pretext of fixing the lamp. The guest will continue to eat in the dark, and we will pretend to be eating as well. After feeding the guest, the couple and their children fell asleep hungry. In the morning, when Hazrat Abu Talhah (RA) came to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) recited this blessed verse.

وَيُؤْتُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ

(Surat al-Hasher, 9)

but give [them] preference over themselves,
even though they are in privation.

Then he addressed Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) and said: Allah Almighty liked how you treated the guest at night.

Hazrat Anas (RA) narrates that my mother, Umme Sulaim (RA), raised a goat. Once, my mother made ghee from this goat's milk and collected it in a cup. She sent a cup full of ghee to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) to make curry from it. Her maid came to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) with a cup of ghee. The maid returned home with an empty copy and put it away. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) was not at home at that time.

When Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) came back, she saw that the cup was full of ghee, and ghee was dripping from it. She said to the girl, "I told you, daughter, to go and give this ghee to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." She said, "As you said, I gave that ghee to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." If you are not sure, let know from him. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) took the girl to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I sent her a cup of ghee for you.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Yes! She came and was delivered.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) said: I swear by the One who created you with the truth, the cup is full, and ghee is dripping from it.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: O Umme Sulaim (RA)! Why do you wonder that Allah has given you sustenance as you have given food to His Prophet (ﷺ)? You eat it and feed it.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) says I came home and distributed this ghee among my dear relatives. Still, there was so much ghee in the cup that I used it for two months.

It is narrated on the authority of Anas bin Malik (RA) that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) visited my mother. My mother offered dates and ghee in his service. He (ﷺ) was fasting. He said: Put the dates back in the palm pot and the ghee in the ghee pot. Then he went to a corner of the house and prayed two rakats there. We also prayed with him. He then prayed for the well-being of Umme Sulaim (RA) and her family. Umme Sulaim (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I have a unique, heartfelt wish. You asked! What? She said, "Pray for my son as well." The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) prayed for me in this world and the Hereafter.

He prayed for me:

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْهُ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا وَبَارِكْ لَهُ فِيهِ

O Allah! Give him wealth and children, and bless her.

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) says that no one among the Ansar was more prosperous than I was. His eldest daughter says that about one hundred and twenty people from my father's lineage have been buried till now. (Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله عنها) in 5AH, on that occasion, Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) made a large pot of Maida (food) and sent Hazrat Anas ibn Malik (RA) to Rasool Allah (ﷺ) and asked him to accept the gift from her. (Sahih Muslim)

In 7AH, the Khyber area was conquered. On this occasion, the Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Safiya (RA), the daughter of the Sardar of Khyber. Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) fulfilled all the grooming and bride decorating responsibilities. (Sahih Muslim)

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) narrates that my mother was riding a camel while she was pregnant and was being chased by Anjusha, the slave of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said to him: O Injustice! Drive your ride slowly. Women are riding on it. (Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) narrates that when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) shaved his head in Mina on the occasion of the farewell pilgrimage, Hazrat Abu

Talhah (RA) kept his blessed hair with him. He handed it over to Umme Sulaim (RA), and she kept the hair safe as a blessing.

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) died during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). Fourteen hadiths have been narrated from her and told by her sons Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA), and Amr bin Asim (RA).

Hazrat Umme Sulaim (RA) was a brilliant, wise, and capable woman. Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) narrates that Allah may reward my mother for nurturing and training me well.

It is narrated from Sahih Muslim that once the Prophet (ﷺ) said: When I went to heaven, I felt a little sigh. I asked! Who is it? Then people said. Anas's (RA) mother Ghamisa Bint Malhan (RA).

Hazrat Umme Al-Darda' (RA) (Khaira)

Her name was Khaira (RA), and her nickname was Umme Darda (RA). Her father's name was Abu Hadrud Aslami (RA), and her husband was Abu Darda (RA).

After the Battle of Badr, she converted to Islam with her husband in Madinah and pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

She is counted among the companions of particular importance in intellect and understanding, worship and abstinence, knowledge and grace, morals and character.

Some hadiths have been narrated from her. Among those who convey from her is Mamoon bin Mehran (ra).

She died two years before her husband, Abu Darda (RA), during the reign of the third caliph, Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA).

(Seer Sahabiyat)

Hazrat Khula bint Qais (RA)

Hazrat Khula belonged to the Banu Najjar branch of the Khazraj tribe. She was married to Hazrat Hamza (RA), the uncle of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Hamza (RA) converted to Islam in 6 Nabvi. Along with him, Hazrat Khula (RA) also converted to Islam. She also migrated to Madinah with him. One of her sons, Amara, was born. The surname of Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA) was Abu Amara.

When Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA) was martyred in the battle of Uhud in 3AH, she did not remarry for long. Then, she married Hazrat Nu'man bin Ajlan Ansari (RA) for the second time. Hazrat Khula (RA) had great devotion and love for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). The Prophet (ﷺ) also trusted and relied on her.

It is narrated in Ibn Majah that once the Prophet (ﷺ) took a loan from a Bedouin. He came to you ahead of time and asked Rasool Allah (ﷺ) to repay his loan. The Companions rebuked him, saying you do not know who you are talking to. "I am demanding my right," Arabi said. The Prophet (ﷺ) replied: This person is truthful in his demand, so you should support him.

Then the Prophet (ﷺ) sent a message to Hazrat Khula bint Qais (RA) that if you have dates, pay the debt of that person on my behalf. When the palms come to me, I will repay your debt.

As soon as Hazrat Khula (RA) received the message of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), she said: I sacrifice my parents on the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is happy to have as many dates as he needs. So, the Prophet (ﷺ) took as many dates as he needed, paid the debt of this Arabi, and fed him. When he left, he was praying to him.

In Musnad Bazaar, it is narrated from Hazrat Khula bint Qais (RA) that the Prophet (ﷺ) took sixty Saa (about three Mond) of dates to pay off his debt. Hazrat Khula bint Qais (RA) was a very comfortable woman. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to borrow from her without any hesitation.

Hazrat Barira (RA)

Hazrat Barira (RA) was a slave girl of a man. She wanted to be accessible by writing to him. He demanded nine ounces of gold and said you could also pay in installments and be free after paying the total amount. Hazrat Barira (RA) did not want to spend so much time in slavery. She came to the service of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) and explained her problem. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) arranged to pay the money in one hand and said to her master, "Take this money and sell it to me." The master of Hazrat Barira (RA) said, "I will sell it to you, but I will have the right to inherit it." When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was informed of this, he said: The right of inheritance belongs to him who buys an enslaved person.

It is narrated that on this occasion, the Prophet (ﷺ) gathered the people and delivered a sermon. In it, he said after praising Allah! Some people want to make conditions that are not in Allah's book. Remember! The condition which is not in the Book of Allah is false. Allah's decision is very accurate, and its conditions are stringent. The wilayah (enslaved person's inheritance) belongs to the one who frees the enslaved person.

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) bought Hazrat Barira (RA) and set her free, but she remained in her service. Hazrat Barira (RA) was such a fortunate

woman that she enjoyed the companionship of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) as well as the companionship of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She had attained grace and perfection in the knowledge of religion. The Companions used to respect her very much.

She was a brave woman who did not suffer any expediency in speaking the truth. She was among the prominent women of Madinah in understanding and wisdom. She had many qualities in herself at the same time. She was the companion of the Lord of the Universe (ﷻ) and Umm al-Momineen. The maidservant of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah (RA), Jalil-ul-Qadr, the teacher of the Companions and followers. She was the narrator of the hadiths of the Prophet, ﷺ. Because of all these qualities, she was looked upon with immense respect and esteem.

Hazrat Barira (RA) was fully aware of the household conditions of the Prophet (ﷺ) as the servant of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah RA. She says that the relationship of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was very good with the married couples. He treated his daughters with great love and kindness. He was very kind to his relatives and friends. He used to come very politely from the neighborhood and city residents. He enjoyed doing his work. He used to talk to servants and maidservants with gentleness and kindness. He was very respectful to guests and visitors to the house.

In Musnad Abu Dawud, it is said that Hazrat Barira (RA) was married to Hazrat Mughis (RA) during the period of slavery. Both were slaves. Hazrat Mughis (RA) was a very kind-hearted companion but not pleasing in appearance. Hazrat Barira (RA) was very beautiful, but she did not like her husband. When Hazrat Barira (RA) was freed, she was allowed to keep the marriage if she wanted to and break it if she wanted to. After her liberation, Hazrat Barira (RA) did not want to live with Hazrat Mughis (RA). Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ) also tried to stop her, so Hazrat Barira (RA) asked! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Is this your order? He said: no, I am just recommending. Hazrat Barira (RA) apologized for staying with Hazrat Mughis (RA).

Upon this, the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered the separation of the two of them and called her to complete the 'iddah like a divorced woman. Hazrat Mughis (RA) loved Hazrat Barira (RA) very much. He was so saddened by the separation that he wept in the streets of Madinah. Once the Prophet (ﷺ) said to Hazrat Abbas (RA): O my uncle! The love of Mughis (RA) and the hatred of Barira (RA) do not seem strange to you.

Hazrat Barira (RA) was so poor that charity was lawful for her. The Companions used to help her with charity. It is narrated in Sahih Muslim that whatever was received as charity was given to the wives of the purified ones.

Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) came to the house and saw that there was a pot on the stove and meat was being cooked in it. But when food was offered to the Prophet (ﷺ), something other than meat was offered. He asked Umme Al-Mominin (RA) the reason for this. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: That meat was given to Barira (RA) as a charity, so we did not consider it appropriate to offer it to you. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: This charity was for Barira (RA), but it is a gift for us. That is, the use of gifts is halal.

In the incident of Ufaq, when the hypocrites slandered Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), Hazrat Barira (RA) was also asked about her role. She vehemently denied this allegation and said she is so innocent that she kneads and sometimes goat-eaten the flour.

She (RA) says about Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) that her relations and ceremonies with her other pure wives were just like sisters, and she used to show kindness to everyone. Hazrat Barira (RA) participated in many battles. She used to provide water to the Mujahideen, prepare food for them, provide them with weapons, and bandage the wounded. Everyone looked at her with great respect. The Caliphs respected her very much. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) visited her house to inquire about her welfare and needs. Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) used to stop on her way and check her well-being until she was permitted to go.

According to the narration of Sahih Bukhari and Hazrat Ayesha (RA), three rules of Islam were revealed through Barira (RA).

- ✎ - The right of guardianship (inheritance) belongs to the liberator.
- ✎ - In the time of slavery, if an enslaved person and a slave girl were married, the wife was free, and the husband was in a state of slavery, then the wife had the right to accept or separate from her ex-husband.
- ✎ - If a deserving person gets the property of charity and wants to give a gift to a non-deserving person on his behalf, it is permissible for the deserving person to take it.

Hazrat Barira (RA) learned the knowledge of religion directly from Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Many hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Barira (RA). Among those who listened to her hadith were the Umayyad Caliph Abdul Malik ibn Marwan. Hazrat Barira (RA) had great respect for Ahle Bayt. Tears welled up in her eyes as she narrated the hadith of the Prophet (ﷺ). Once 'Abd al-Mulk ibn Marwan came to Hazrat Barira's (RA) service, she said to him: Abdul Malik! Listen carefully; I see some signs in you that show that Allah Almighty will give you the government one day. If you become the ruler, always avoid killing and bloodshed. I am saying this because I have heard the Prophet (ﷺ) say with

my ears that whoever kills a Muslim unjustly will be pushed away from the gates of Paradise.

(Asad al-Ghabah, Tahzeeb al-Tahzeeb)

Various sayings of Hazrat Barira (RA) are quoted here, from which her understanding and insight are measured.

1. To be stingy in telling someone about goodness is to betray trust. Is synonymous. Don't advertise your goodness.
2. Always fill your stomach with halal food. It has many blessings.
3. Talking nonsense makes the heart black; the pious are the ones who are in their control, and the tongue of excessive talk in lies gets infected.
4. Do good to others and do not seek exchange.
5. The brave are the ones who do not attack the weak and do not take revenge on the weak.
6. Rich is the one who caters to the needs of people in need.
7. Do not reach out to anyone for questioning. Sometimes, it causes humiliation.
8. The benefits of the world are short-lived. Do not do that.
9. Lying is a great temptation; always act truthfully.
10. Do your own thing and don't need others.
11. Always keep things straight and clear; misleading someone doesn't make sense.

(Tazkar-e-Sahabiyat)

Hazrat Umme Musta (RA)

Her name was Salma (RA), and her father was Abi Rahm. She was the mother of Hazrat Musta bin Assata (RA). She was a close relative of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). It is narrated that she was the auntie of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), and in some narrations, it was said that she was his cousin. She was married to her cousin Assata bin Ibad bin Muttalib.

Hazrat Umme Musta (RA) had initially converted to Islam and remained steadfast. In the incident of Ufaq, when the hypocrites slandered Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), many naive Muslims were also deceived by the hypocrites; among them was Musta bin Assata (RA), the son of Umme Musta (RA).

One day, Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was going for ablution with Hazrat Umme Musta (RA) when she suddenly stumbled and cursed her son and spoke! May Allah destroy the Musta. Umme Al-Momineen Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was very upset about this, and she told Umme Musta (RA) that her son is a Badri Sahabi. Then she said that my son has also joined the people who are slandering you. Hazrat Bibi Ayesha (RA) was astonished because she did not know anything about this slander till then.

The details of this incident are given in the Umme Mominin Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) chapter. Allah Almighty revealed verses in Surah Noor in the Qur'an for the acquittal of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). Those who slandered were punished.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) used to support Hazrat Musta (RA) financially. Due to this action, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) vowed not to help Hazrat Musta (RA). But Allah revealed verses about this, after which he restored and doubled his help.

Hazrat Sabibiya Ghamdiya (RA)

Sabibiya Ghamdiya (RA) was a noble Muslim woman who had sinned for adultery. No one knew about this sin. She could have hidden it if she wanted to, but she was a true Muslim, so she felt guilty in her heart. She confessed to adultery in the service of the Prophet (ﷺ). This woman was stoned when she was weaned after giving birth to a child. This incident took place in 9AH.

A woman belonging to the Ghamid family of the tribe of Azd came to the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) and said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Cleanse me. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: It is a pity for you to go back and seek forgiveness and repentance from Allah. The woman said: Will give it back to me. I am a woman who is pregnant through adultery, so after this confession, there is no question of my denial because the appearance of my pregnancy is the most significant proof of my guilt. Unlike Ma'iz ibn Malik (RA), there was room for denial for him. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: (That is, the Prophet (ﷺ) told in this way to show his negligence and to give her another chance to return to confessing adultery.) What are you saying? Are you pregnant by adultery? The woman still insisted on her confession and spoke! Yes. Hazrat Mohammed (ﷺ) said! Well, wait until you have finished giving birth to your baby. The narrator says that after this instruction of the Prophet (ﷺ), an Ansari took

charge of the woman's care and support until she gave birth, and then after a while, the man attending the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), he said that the Ghamdiya woman had given birth.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: We will not stone her and leave her infant in a state where there is no one to breastfeed her. Another Ansari Companion stood up and said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I am responsible for feeding this child, after which the Prophet (ﷺ) stoned her. According to another narration, the Prophet (ﷺ) asked her to breastfeed her child so that she could wean her. At that time, the child had a piece of bread in his hand. She said, "O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I have weaned the baby and now eat this bread.

The Prophet (ﷺ) handed over the child to a Muslim and ordered the woman to dig a pit. When the pit was dug up to her chest, the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered her to be stoned. She was stoned (during her stoning). When Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) hit her with a stone and the blood of her head fell on the face of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA), Hazrat Khalid (RA) started calling her evil. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: Khalid, she has been forgiven. Please don't call her evil. I swear by the One in whose hand is my soul! This woman has repented in such a way that even if a tax collector (tyrant) does such repentance, she will be forgiven and pardoned. After that, the Prophet (ﷺ) offered her funeral prayers, and she was buried. (Sahih Muslim)

Hazrat Hasnah (RA)

She is the mother of Hazrat Sharjeel bin Hasnah (RA). During Jahiliya's time, she married Abdullah bin Amr bin Muta'a Kundi. And from her womb, his son Sharjeel (RA) was born. Hazrat Sharjeel (RA) was still young when her husband passed away. Hazrat Hasnah (RA) came to Makkah with her young child. Hazrat Hasnah (RA) is counted among the glorious Companions.

Hazrat Hasnah (RA) married Sufyan bin Muammar, a man from Banu Jumah in Makkah. This happened 25 years before the resurrection. The people of Makkah did not know the ancestors of Hazrat Sharjeel (RA), so they started calling him Sharjeel bin Hasna (RA) instead of his mother. From Hazrat Sufyan bin Muammar, Hazrat Hasna (RA) gave birth to two sons, Jabir and Jinada. Hazrat Hasna's (RA) three sons were thrilled and of good nature. The whole family converted to Islam as soon as the resurrection was announced. Very few families have the honor of having the entire family become Muslims.

Just as the Muslims of the "Sabioun Awalun" endured the extreme persecution of the infidels, so this family also had to go through all these persecutions and sufferings. She also emigrated to Abyssinia with her husband and children. She left

her home for the infidels. She lived in Abyssinia for a year. And on the occasion of the conquest of Khyber, she should visit Madinah with her whole family. The sons of Hazrat Hasna (RA) participated in the wars with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

During the caliphate of the second caliph, Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA), Jabir and Jinada died. Hazrat Sharjeel (RA) was in jihad with the infidels with Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA) in 18AH when he fell ill with the plague and died. May Allah keep the shadow of His mercy on her mother, Hazrat Hasna (RA), and reward them all. Amen

Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA)

Her name was Fatima (RA), and her father's name was Qais. Her genealogy is as follows:

Fatima bint Qais bin Khalid Akbar bin Wahb bin Saalbah bin Wailah bin Amr bin Sheban bin Maharib bin Fahr.

Her mother's name was Amima bin Rabia, and she belonged to Banu Kanana. She was married to Abu Amr bin Hafz bin Mughirah (RA). She is one of the first converts to Islam. She also endured the oppression of the infidels and polytheists. She migrated to Madinah with other women.

The Prophet (ﷺ) sent an army to Yemen in 10AH under the leadership of Hazrat Ali al-Murtada (RA). Abu Hafz Amr ibn Hafz (RA), the husband of Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA), was also a member of this army. But before leaving, her husband divorced Fatima bint Qais (RA). Hazrat Fatima (RA) came to the service of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ), where I should spend the day of my 'iddah. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: Spend 'iddah in the house of Umme Sharik (RA). Her relatives frequently accessed Hazrat Umme Sharik's (RA) house. The Prophet (ﷺ) amended his ruling and said: Complete the remaining days of 'iddah at the home of his cousin Ibn Umme Maktoum (RA). She spent the rest of her iddah at his home. After completing her iddah, Hazrat

Mu'awiyah bin Abu Sufyan (RA), Hazrat Abu Jahm (RA), and Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA) gave her marriage messages. Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA) consulted the Prophet (ﷺ), and he advised her to marry Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA). Hazrat Fatima (RA) hesitated at first but then agreed. She says that I became enviable in the eyes of the people after this marriage. From Osama (RA), she gave birth to her sons, Zaid and Jubair, and a daughter, Ayesha.

When Amir-ul-Momineen Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) was martyred, the meeting of the Majlis-e-Shura to elect a new Amir in her place was held in her house. She also participated in the consultation because she was a brilliant woman.

It is narrated in Sahih Muslim that the daughter of Hazrat Saeed bin Zayd (RA) was divorced by her husband, Abdullah bin Amr bin Uthman (RA). At that time, Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA) used to live with her aunt. She sympathetically told the daughter of Hazrat Saeed bin Zayd (RA) to come to my house to complete her 'iddah. When Marwan bin Hukam, the ruler of the time, was informed, he sent a message to her asking why you were evicting a divorcee before the end of her iddah. Hazrat Fatima (RA) replied that the Prophet (ﷺ) himself allowed me to observe 'iddah with my cousin Ibn Umme Maktoum (RA) during 'iddah, so I also called my niece to complete 'iddah.

Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA) had a high position in all respects. She was a perfect woman in knowledge, skill, and hospitality of the guests. She is counted among the jurists and companions. She had a strong memory. Imam Shaabi (ra), one of her students, witnessed her abilities.

Thirty-four (34) hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA). Among those who convey from her are great tabe'i like Hazrat Qasim bin Muhammad (ra), Abu Salamah (RA), Saeed bin Musayyab (ra), Arwa bin Zubair (RA), Salman bin Yasar (RA), and Imam Shabi (ra).

A hadith in Sahih Muslim and Abu Dawud is known as "Hadith of Jassasa". Its narrator is Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA).

She narrates that once she went to the Prophet's Masjid and prayed behind the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). After completing the prayers, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) came to the pulpit, smiled as usual, and said that all of you should sit in your respective places. Then he said: You know why I gathered you. The Companions asked: Allah of the messenger (ﷺ) knows best. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: I have not collected for any encouragement but to narrate an incident which has been described by Tamim Dari (RA).

He was the first Christian, and Allah Almighty exalted him above Islam. "He got on a ship and went on a voyage to the sea," he says. With me

were thirty men from the tribe of Jazam and the tribe of Lakhm. During the voyage, a storm came, and the ship wandered in the waves for a month. Finally, we started walking along the shores of an island. We found a strange-looking woman with very long hair when we landed on the island. We asked her! Who are you? She said, "I am Jassasa (i.e., the informant who spreads the news of the Dajjal). Go to the front camp and see the Dajjal there." We saw a man of extraordinary stature bound in chains when we arrived at the camp. We asked this mountain man who you are. He spoke! First, please tell me who you are and how you got here.

We spoke! We are Arabs. Our ship was caught in a hurricane, and the waves brought it closer to the island—a strange divine being who sent us to you.

Dajjal: Well, tell me, does the oasis of Besan bear fruit or not?

We spoke! The oasis of Besan is bearing fruit.

Antichrist: Remember! The time is near when Besan Palm trees will not bear fruit. Please tell me what the story of the Sea of Tiberias is. Is there water, or is it dry?

We spoke! There is plenty of water in it.

Antichrist: The time is coming when its water will dry up. Tell me, is water flowing in the spring of Zughar and people irrigating their fields with it are doing.

We spoke! Yes! Water flows in the spring of Zughar, and people are getting their own from irrigating the fields.

Antichrist: Please tell us what the story of illiterate Nabi is. Does he appear?

We spoke! He has overcome his people, and those who obeyed him have accepted.

Antichrist: Yes! Their obedience was better.

Now listen to me; I am the Messiah (Antichrist). I will be allowed to get out of here soon. I will roam the earth, and there will be no place in the world I will not reach in forty days. However, I need help entering Makkah (Mukaramah) and Madinah (Munawara). When I try to join these cities, an angel carrying a sword will stop me.

After narrating this whole incident, the Prophet (ﷺ) struck his blessed staff on the pulpit three times and said: This is Tayyaba, this is Tayyaba, this is Tayyaba. (i.e., Medina)

Hazrat Osama bin Zayd (RA), the husband of Hazrat Fatima bint Qais (RA), died in 54AH. She was deeply shocked by his death and did not remarry after him. She started living in her brother Zahak bin Qais (RA) house. She later moved to Kufa and settled there. She died during the caliphate of Hazrat Amir Mu'awiyah (RA).

Hazrat Zainab bint Abi Salma (RA)

She is the daughter of Umm Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA). Her father's name is Abu Salma bin Abdul Asad Makhzoom (RA). She was born in Abyssinia. Her name was the first Barraah, which was changed by the Prophet (ﷺ) to Zainab (RA).

Her lineage is as follows: Zainab bint Abu Salma bin Abdul Asad bin Hilal bin Abdullah bin Amr bin Makhzoom Al-Qurashi.

Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) had four children from Hazrat Abu Salma (RA): two sons, Salma and Umar, and two daughters, Dara and Bara (Zainab). Hazrat Abu Salamah (RA) was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in the Battle of Badr and the Battle of Uhud. In the battle of Uhud, an arrow was shot in his arm. The wound was deep. He was treated for a month, and then the wound healed. The Prophet (ﷺ) made Abu Salamah (RA) the commander of an army of one hundred and fifty companions and sent him to besiege Mount Qatan. Lashkar-e-Islam stayed there for 29 days, during which his wound ruptured and Abu Salma (RA) died. (Dalail-e-Nabuwah for Bayhaqi)

* Hazrat Abu Salma (RA) was the cousin and foster brother of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). Hazrat Zainab's (RA) grandmother Barraah Bint Abdul Muttalib was the paternal auntie of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Umm Al-Momineen Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) was married

to Rasool Ullah (ﷺ) at the young age of Hazrat Zainab. Little Zainab (RA) was brought up in the lap of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Asma bint Abu Bakr (RA) was her foster mother. She breastfed her.

The Prophet (ﷺ) loved her very much. Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) was taking a bath. Little Zainab approached the Prophet (ﷺ) on foot, and he lovingly splashed water on her face. Biographers have written that with this water's blessing, the effect of youth remained on the face of Hazrat Zainab (RA) till old age.

When Hazrat Zainab (RA) reached puberty, she married her cousin Abdullah bin Zama (RA). They had six sons and three daughters. Her two sons, Yazid bin Abdullah and Kathir bin Abdullah, were martyred in the incident of Harrah. On their martyrdom, she (RA) said: Ina Lilah....and said! I'm in big trouble. One son was martyred on the battlefield, but the other son was martyred by the enemies when he was in the house. (Asaba)

Hazrat Zainab bint Abu Salama (RA) passed away in Medina in 73AH, and she was buried in Janat Al-Baqi. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) also attended her funeral. Hazrat Zainab (RA) is counted among the female jurists of her time. She has also narrated some hadiths. Among those who told the hadith from her are great personalities such as Imam Zayn al-'Abidin (ra) and Hazrat Arwa ibn Zubair (ra).

Hazrat Salma (RA)

The servant of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)

Hazrat Salma (RA) was the slave girl of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). He freed her and got her married to Hazrat Abu Rafey (RA). She was known as the servant of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). From Hazrat Maria Coptic (RA), the son of the Holy Prophet Ibrahim was born, so she took care of him and performed the duties of a midwife. The good news of the birth of Hazrat Ibrahim (RA) was conveyed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) by Hazrat Abu Rafey (RA), the husband of Hazrat Salma (RA). In return for this good news, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave him a slave.

Once, Hazrat Salma (RA) saw Abu Jahl in the street from her house beating and abusing the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). After a while, Hazrat Hamza (RA) returned from hunting. When Salma (RA) saw him, she went to him and told him everything he had seen a while ago. Hazrat Hamza (RA) was furious and searched for Abu Jahl. He saw that he was sitting among his friends. He went straight to him and shot him hard in the head, injuring him severely. He said to Abu Jahl! Hey, you insult the one whose religion I have accepted. How dare you abuse and beat him. Now, if you have the courage, do it again.

Abu Jahl did not respond and began to apologize. Hazrat Hamzah (RA) went to the

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and said to him, "Nephew, I have taken your revenge from Abu Jahl." He (ﷺ) said: I was not happier than if you became a Muslim. Hazrat Hamza (RA) immediately announced his conversion to Islam. His conversion to Islam significantly increased the power and glory of Islam. Hazrat Salma (RA) became the cause of Hazrat Hamza (RA) becoming a Muslim.

Once, after the demise of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), Hazrat Imam Hasan (RA) and Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) came to Hazrat Salma (RA) and asked her to cook and feed us the food that you used to cook for the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She said, "What do you like about it?" When they insisted more, Hazrat Salma (RA) ground the flour, put it in a pot, and put olive oil, cumin, and black pepper on it. When it was cooked, she placed it in front of them and said that it was the desired food of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hazrat Salma (RA) was one of those Companions who had mastered the art of medicine. She used to treat it with henna. She says that whenever the Prophet (ﷺ) was afflicted with a wound or a thorn, she used to tie henna on the spot, which would heal the wound. (Al-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah)

Hazrat Salma (RA) used to specialize in women's affairs and diseases. She was Umme Al-Mominin Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra's (RA) midwife. She used

to take care of everything needed for the birth of a child and did all the work herself.

She also performed the duties of the midwife of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), the daughter of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She treated Hazrat Fatima (RA) during her last illness. She bathed Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) after her death.

It was Hazrat Salma (RA) who informed Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) about the good news coming from heaven (marriage to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ). Hazrat Zainab (RA) was happy. She took off her ornament and gave it to her.

Hafiz Ibn Kathir (ra) says that Hazrat Salma (RA) had participated in the battle of Hunain. She used to cook delicious food. On the martyrdom of Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA), she prepared food for his family. She has also narrated some hadiths. Among those who described her was her grandson, Obaidullah bin Ali. Ibn Habban has counted her among the trustworthy narrators.

One of the narrations of the Prophet (ﷺ) is that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: A woman will be punished for a cat. She would not feed her or set her free so that she could get her food from the land. (Isteyab)

She died during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

Hazrat Fiza (RA)

Hazrat Fiza (RA) was the concubine of Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA). She served her till the last days of Hazrat Fatima (RA). Her real name was Maimuna. The Prophet (ﷺ) named her Fiza. Her original homeland was Abyssinia.

She was always with Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) in her sorrows, served her with all her heart, and learned religion from her. She loved Bibi Syeda Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) very much.

Allama Tabari has written that at the time of the death of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), Hazrat Fiza (RA) was also present at the time of her ghusl. When the funeral of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA) began to take place, Hazrat Ali (RA) called out: O Umme Kulthum (RA), O Zainab (RA), O Fiza (RA), O Hasan (RA), O Hussain (RA), pay your last respects to your mother. They will now meet in heaven. Hazrat Ali (RA) said Hazrat Fiza (RA) was also like a family member.

Hazrat Ali (RA) had married her to Abu Tha'labah Abyssinian (RA), and a son was born to her. After Hazrat Abu Tha'labah's (RA) death, she married Abu Salik Ghatfani. She had a daughter and five sons.

After the death of Hazrat Fatima Al-Zahra (RA), Hazrat Fiza (RA) came into the service of Hazrat Zainab bint Ali (RA), she was also with her in the caravan of Imam Hussain (RA). In the tragedy of Karbala, she also had to go through all the sufferings that the Ahl al-Bayt went through.

She passed away shortly after the death of Hazrat Bibi Zainab bint Ali (RA), and her grave is in Damascus, Syria, along with the grave of Hazrat Bibi Zainab (RA).

Hazrat Salma bint Sakhr (RA) **(Umme Al-Khair)**

Her name was Salma (RA), and her surname was Umme Al-Khair. She belonged to the Banu Tayem family of Quraysh.

Her lineage is as follows: Umme Al-Khair Salma bint Sakhr bin Amir bin Ka'b bin Sa'd bin Marrah.

She married her cousin Abu Qahafah (RA). Whenever a child was born to her, she would die a few days later. Once, when a child was born, she came to the House of Allah with the newborn child in her arms and prayed:

اَللّٰهُمَّ هٰذَا عَتِيْقُكَ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ

Divine! Give him freedom from death.

Allah Almighty accepted her prayer, and that child was the second most famous person on earth, the caliph of the Prophet, Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) also has an ancient title.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) was a close friend of Hazrat Muhammad bin Abdullah (ﷺ). When Allah Almighty gave him the position of Prophethood, he went to Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and said: O Abu Bakr (RA)! I am the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to you and all people, so believe in Allah and My Resalat.

Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) said at the same time! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Extend your hand. He (ﷺ) extended his hand, then Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) took his hand and spoke!

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah,
and I bear witness that you are the Messenger of
Allah (ﷺ).

One day, at the beginning of Islam, the Prophet (ﷺ) took Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) to the Kabah so that the polytheists of Makkah could be invited to Islam. The Prophet (ﷺ) asked the polytheists there to Islam. When they heard him, they became enraged and ran to kill him. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) tried to save him, but he left the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and started beating Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) badly. They struck him, and he fainted. Meanwhile, the people of Banu Tayem reached out there, rescued Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), and brought him home. When he got home, his wounds were bandaged. When Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) came to his senses, he first asked what was the condition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Those who did not become Muslims at that time started blaming him for asking about him who was the cause of this condition. But Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) kept asking about the well-being of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ).

According to a narration, the Prophet (ﷺ) himself went to the house of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA)

at night to inquire about his well-being. Seeing this state of his, he became immortal and kissed his forehead with love. On this occasion, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) humbly submitted! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), this is my mother. Pray for her that Allah may grant her the wealth of Islam and protect her from the torment of Hell.

The Prophet (ﷺ) prayed for Umme al-Khair (RA), the mother of Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (RA). Allah Almighty immediately accepted the prayer of her beloved, and she instantly became a Muslim. According to another narration, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) himself came to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) with his mother. And he was asked to pray for her mother.

On the day of the conquest of Makkah, Abu Qahafah (RA), the husband of Hazrat Umm Al-Khair (RA) and the father of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), came to the service of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). He had lost his eyesight and declared his conversion to Islam. The whole family of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) entered the realm of Islam in the same way. Hazrat Umme Al-Khair (RA) had a long life. At the time of the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), both his father and mother were alive. She died during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) on 13AH. Shortly after her death, her husband, Hazrat Abu Qahafah (RA), also passed away. (History of Tabari)

Hazrat Hinda bint Utbah (RA)

Her name was Hinda, and she belonged to the Banu Shams family of Quraysh. Her lineage is as follows: Hinda bint Utbah bin Rabia bin Shams bin Abdul Munaf. He was born in Makkah in 584AD.

Utbah ibn Rabi'ah was one of the most respected chiefs of the Quraysh. Hinda's mother's name was Safia bint Umaiyah. Hazrat Hinda was married to Fakiha bin Mughirah Makhzoomi. But they parted ways. After that, she married Abu Sufyan bin Harb (RA). She was a self-possessed, serious, honorable, fair-minded, and understanding woman.

Hindah's father, Utbah bin Rabia, and husband, Abu Sufyan, were the worst enemies of Islam. Hinda were no less anti-Islamic. In the Battle of Badr, Hinda's father and brother were killed along with other great chiefs of the Quraysh. Abu Jahl was also killed in this battle. The bodies of all the chiefs were thrown into a well called Qalib.

On this occasion, Hinda wrote an obituary in the grief of his father, uncle, and brother, the translation of which is as follows:

Sorry for you, so know that my father Utbah was going to distribute charity. Sheba and my brother Waleed, who was the protector of lineage. Alas, they were all killed. All of them were honorable sons of Ghalib. The number of which kept increasing.

Now, the leadership of the polytheists of Quraysh was in the hands of Abu Sufyan. The Hinda had also taken an active part in the preparations made by the Quraysh to avenge the defeat of the Battle of Badr. Her fiery speeches ignited the flames of revenge. After making good preparations, the polytheists of Quraysh, under the leadership of Abu Sufyan, attacked Madinah, and the battle of Uhud took place.

To avenge her father, Hinda had specially planned to martyr Hazrat Hamza (RA), the killer of her father. He persuaded the savage slave of Jubayr ibn Mutham to kill Hazrat Hamza (RA), who was considered to be an expert in javelin throwing. He also promised to set the savage free with the lure of rewards and honors. When the fighting was in full swing, Hinda was inciting the infidels with its provocative speeches and poems. The savage was lying in wait for her prey. As soon as he hit Hazrat Hamza (RA), he threw his spear, which went through the body of Hazrat Hamza (RA), and his soul flew away from him. The women of the infidels sang songs of joy at his martyrdom. In his vengeance, Hinda tore the stomach of Hazrat Hamza (RA), took out his liver, and chewed it with her teeth but could not get it down her throat and vomited.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was deeply shocked by his martyrdom and painful treatment.

On the occasion of the conquest of Makkah, when the Prophet (ﷺ) entered Makkah with an Islamic army of ten thousand, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) had full power and opportunity to take revenge. He entered. He forgave his worst enemies, Abu Sufyan and his wife Hinda. On the contrary, he declared that whoever takes refuge in the house of Abu Sufyan (RA) is also safe. Abu Sufyan (RA) had accepted Islam on this occasion.

Before the Lashkar-e-Islam entered Makkah, Abu Sufyan (RA) went to his people and said: O my people! I have accepted Islam; you also accept Islam. Because I have seen that Muhammad (ﷺ) is coming to you with a vast army that you will not be able to face, you should declare yourself a Muslim.

Before this announcement, Hinda Abu Sufyan started talking about competition. But when Abu Sufyan (RA) explained, she accepted her husband's word. The legitimacy of Islam was also apparent to the Hinda. She met the Prophet (ﷺ) with the help of 'Hazrat Uthman ibn Affaan (RA). She was wearing a burqa (veil).

Hinda: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! What do you swear allegiance to us?

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Do not associate partners with Allah and acknowledge the Oneness of Allah.

Hinda: You did not take this covenant from men, but we accept it.

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Don't steal

Hinda: I spent something without my husband's permission. I don't know if it is permissible or not.

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Don't kill your children.

Hinda: We raised our children. When they grew up, you killed them.

Despite being the worst enemy of the Prophet (ﷺ) and speaking in a very sinful manner, he forgave her. At the same time, Hinda did not expect to give its own life. But when the Prophet (ﷺ) forgave her out of His mercy, her life changed completely, and she became a sincere Muslim. At that moment, it came out of her mouth:

O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Before that, I had no enemy more than you, but today, there is no one more beloved and respected for me than you.

Then she went home and smashed her idol to pieces. After converting to Islam, Hazrat Hinda's (RA) life suddenly changed. She devoted the rest

of her life to the service of Islam. With the same enthusiasm with which both the spouses were conspiring against Islam, they started participating in the jihad against the infidels.

During the reign of the Caliph Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), the battle of Yarmouk was one of the fiercest battles in which the number of Muslims was about forty thousand against the enemy's army of 200,000. Hinda (RA) and her husband, Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA), enthusiastically participated in this war. Whenever the position of the Muslims began to weaken, Hazrat Hinda (RA) would raise their spirits through her zealous poems and encourage them to die for the sake of Islam.

At one point in the same battle, Roman soldiers reached the women's tents, and all the women, including Hazrat Umme Hakim (RA), Khula bint Azur (RA), Umme Aban (RA), and Hinda (RA), fought with the Romans with tent sticks. She forced them to retreat. Meanwhile, a group of Muslims arrived and sent the Romans to hell.

Hazrat Hinda (RA) died during the caliphate of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) And was buried in Makkah. Among her descendants is Amir Mu'awiyah (RA), the famous Islam general and the revelation writer.

Hazrat Hinda (RA) was a self-possessing, eloquent, proud, wise, and beautiful woman. According to a narration of Sahih Bukhari, she was naturally very generous.

(Tazkar Sahabiyat)

She is also blessed to narrate the hadiths of the Prophet (ﷺ). After accepting Islam, she followed the religious injunctions with great determination.

Among his descendants were Hazrat Mu'awiya bin Abu Sufyan, Maryam bin Hukam, Jawariyah bin Abu Sufyan, Utbah bin Abu Sufyan.

Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA) **(Naseeba bint Harith)**

Her name was Naseeba (RA), and her surname was Umme Atiyah. Her father's name was Haris, and she belonged to the Banu Najjar tribe of Ansar. She is one of the fortunate people of Madinah who converted to Islam before the migration and joined the "Sabiqun Awalun."

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Hurairah (RA) that the Prophet (ﷺ) was asked which people were better. He said: Those who are with me (the Companions), then those who follow in their footsteps (Tabeyien), and then those who follow in their footsteps (Taba-Tabeyien). (Musnad Ahmad)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) visited Madinah, the people of Madinah were coming in droves to swear allegiance to him, including women. The Prophet (ﷺ) used to swear allegiance to men with his hand in his hand, but he did not touch women. The Prophet (ﷺ) instructed the women who wanted to pledge allegiance to gather in a house. Among them was Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA). When all the women gathered in one house, the Prophet (ﷺ) sent Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) to take allegiance on his behalf and took allegiance from them on these terms.

- - They will not associate anyone with Allah.
- - They will not kill her children.

Great women in Islamic History - I

- - Will not steal
- - They will avoid adultery.
- - They will not make false accusations against anyone.
- - Will not deny good things.

The women took their hands out of the veil and confirmed their allegiance. After the pledge of allegiance, Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA) asked Hazrat Umar (RA) to say good things.

What do you mean by that? Don't lament or mourn. He (RA) said.

The Prophet (ﷺ) had great faith in Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA). Among the women whom the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed to go with him was Umme Atiyah (RA). Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA) has participated in Jihad with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in seven battles. She used to cook for the Mujahideen, bandage the wounded, and care for the sick Mujahideen. She also knew medicine and specialized in wound care.

Once, the Prophet (ﷺ) sent a goat of charity to Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA). She slaughtered it and distributed its meat among the people. She also sent some of it in the service of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came to Umme Al-Momineen (RA), he asked her for food. Umme Al-Momineen (RA) said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! There is nothing to eat at home except for the

meat Umme Atiyah (RA) sent. He said: Cook it because the goat has reached its rightful owner.

When Hazrat Zainab (RA), the daughter of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), passed away, Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA) was among the women who bathed her. The Prophet (ﷺ) kept telling them the trick of washing her from behind the curtain. The Companions and their followers used to learn the method of bathing the dead from Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA). (Tehzeeb al-Tehzeeb)

During the time of Khilafah Rashida, the son of Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA), she went on Jihad. When they reached Basra, he fell ill. When she got the news of her son's illness, she got ready to go to Basra. But two days before she arrived in Basra, her son died. She was extremely shocked, and he recited (اَنَا لِلّٰهِ وَاَنَا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ) "Ana Allah wa Ana Ilahi Rajaun" and was patient over his death; she did not say anything. On the third day, she asked for perfume, wore nice clothes and spoke!

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: No one should mourn for more than three days except the husband.

Forty-one hadiths have been narrated from Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA). Among those who convey from you are Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), Allama Ibn Sireen (ra), Umme Sharjeel (RA) and Hafsa bint Sharjeel (ra). She is counted among the great scholars of the Companions. Sahih Bukhari narrates a hadith from Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA)

that we women were forbidden to go to the funeral but were not forbidden to do so by force.

In Sahih Bukhari, it is narrated from Hazrat Umme Atiyah (RA) that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had commanded us to bring young women and veiled women for Eid prayer on Eid (i.e., both Eid) and menstruating women were commanded to say Takbir with Takbir. Make prayer with worship elsewhere. And they should stay away from the Eid Gah, that is, sit on its edge so they can join in the blessings of that day.

She had taken up permanent residence in Basra. She settled in Qasr Bani Khalaf. The Companions and their followers used to come to her house to inquire about religious issues. Even those who wanted to listen to the hadith of the Prophet (ﷺ) used to go to him. This process continued until her death. There, she died shortly after the death of her son. She died in Basra in 70AH.

Hazrat Ali Al-Murtada (RA) used to respect and love her immensely. Whenever he visited Basra, he saw the Hazrat Atiya Ansaria (RA) house.

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd)

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid Ansaria (RA)

Her name was Asma, and her father's name was Yazid. Her surnames were Umme Salma and Umme Amir. She belonged to the Banu Aws family. Her family was a respected member of the tribe. Hazrat Saad bin Mu'adh (RA), the chief of the Aws tribe, also belonged to the same family. Her mother was Umme Saad Khadeem Ashhaliya, and her husband was Abu Saeed Ansari (RA). She was the paternal sister of Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (RA).

The lineage of Hazrat Asma 'is as follows:

Asma bint Yazid bin Sakan bin Rafey bin Umrah al-Qais bin Zaid bin Abdul Ashhal bin Jasam bin Harith bin Omro bin Malik bin Ouse.

She became a Muslim due to the preaching efforts of Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RA) before her migration. Her entire Banu al-Ash'hal family, including Sardar Sa'd ibn Mu'adh (RA), became Muslims one day.

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) was a great intellectual, pious and eloquent woman. None of the women competed with her. She was a sensitive and understanding woman. She was very interested in jihad. She was brave and knew war tactics. She was very good at oratory. That is why she was known as "Khatiba-tun-Nisa".

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) was an honest and guided woman. She used to attend the service of the Prophet (ﷺ) to seek knowledge and guidance. She used to ask the Prophet (ﷺ) frequently about the religious injunctions. Whatever she was taught, she would immediately accept it. Allah Almighty has instructed such people!

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحْيِيكُمْ ۚ وَاعْلَمُوا
أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَحُولُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَقَلْبِهِ وَأَنَّهُ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ۝

(Surat al-Anfal: 24)

O you who have believed, respond to Allah and to the Messenger (ﷺ) when he calls you to that which gives you life. And know that Allah intervenes between a man and his heart and that you will be gathered to Him.

According to a narration of Musnad Ahmad, Hazrat Asma (RA) and her auntie came to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Asma's (RA) aunt was wearing gold bracelets and rings. When the Prophet (ﷺ) saw her, he asked her, "Do you pay Zakat on them?" she speaks! No, The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "Would you like Allah to replace you with bracelets of fire in the Hereafter?" Hazrat Asmaa (RA) told her aunt to take it off. She took off all the jewelry and threw it away. Then Hazrat Asma (RA) asked: O

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! We will lose sight of our husbands if we don't wear jewelry.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Then make silver ornaments and put saffron on them to make them shine like gold. (This ruling is in the case of who is not paying Zakat on gold)

Hazrat Asma Ansari (RA) was one of the Ansari women who beautified Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) at the time of her departure. She came to the house of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) to pick up the bride. While welcoming Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) at the home of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), they said:

على الخير والبركة وعلى خير طائر

May your coming be blessed and auspicious.

Hazrat Asma (RA) was a perfect friend of Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA). On the occasion of the marriage of Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA), the bride was seated in the wedding hall, and Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) informed the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Rasool Allah (ﷺ) came, and someone offered milk. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) drank a little and gave the rest to Hazrat Ayesha (RA). She nodded in embarrassment. Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) rebuked her with love and spoke! Take what the

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) gives. Hazrat Ayesha (RA) also drank some of it. Then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Give it to your friends too.

(الصَّابِئَةُ ، الاستيعَابُ)

When the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, people were coming to him in droves to meet him and swear allegiance to him. Among them were women. Similarly, Hazrat Asma Ansaria (RA), along with a group of women, also came to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and said:

O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! May my parents be sacrificed for you. I have come with a message from a Muslim woman. Allah Almighty has sent you for the guidance of all men and women. We believe in you, but there is a big difference between men and women. Women live indoors, so unlike men, they cannot attend congregational prayers, Friday prayers, and funeral prayers, nor can they participate in Hajj and jihad in general. However, when men go out, they raise their children, protect their property, and spin and weave cloth for their families. Will women get the same reward as men?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) was very impressed by the eloquence of this woman and said to the Companions:

Have you ever heard a woman talk like that about religion? All the Companions asked in unison! O

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! We could not have imagined that a woman could have such a conversation. She became known as *Khatiba-tun-Nisa*.

Upon this, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) addressed this woman and said that the husband's consent is essential for a woman. If a woman performs marital duties and agrees and obeys her husband, she too will receive the same reward as men.

Hazrat Asma Ansaria (RA) and all the women with her were very happy to hear this from the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

The relationship between Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) and Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) was based on love and sincerity. This was why she used to go to Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) to inquire about scientific and jurisprudential issues. The great Companions also used to come to her service to find solutions to the problems in which there was disagreement.

Once the Prophet (ﷺ) addressed the women and said: "Avoiding the ingratitude of benefactors."

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Please tell me the details of that. He said:

A woman is with her parents, gets married, and Allah Almighty blesses her with children. Sometimes, the woman gets angry and tells her husband she has never seen happiness in her house. It is blatantly ungrateful for a husband to say this. Every Muslim woman should avoid it. "

Explaining the status of the husband, the Prophet (ﷺ) said: If I commanded someone to prostrate, I would control the woman to prostrate to her husband.

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) was divorced for some reason during the Prophet's time. At that time, a divorced woman did not have 'iddah. When they got divorced, Allah Almighty revealed the rules of 'iddah.

The Almighty says:

{وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَاثَةَ قُرُوءٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُنَّ أَنْ يَكْتُمْنَ

مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ فِي أَرْحَامِهِنَّ }

(Surat al-Baqarah, 228)

Divorced women remain in waiting for three periods, and it is not lawful for them to conceal what Allah has created in their wombs.

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid Ansaria (RA) had immense devotion and love for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She

used to attend the educational meetings of the Prophet (ﷺ). Once the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) mentioned the Dajjal, she was very moved and started crying. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) got up and went outside. Sometime later, when he returned, he saw that Hazrat Asma (RA) was still sitting and crying, and her hiccups had not stopped. He said: Why do you call so much? She submitted! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! We do not tolerate so much hunger that a slave girl kneads flour and bakes bread satisfactorily. How can we remain steadfast in faith when there is a famine in Dajjal? The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: At that time, the abundance of remembrance of Allah will save you from hunger.

He then reassured her that there was no need for weeping and wailing. If the Dajjal appears after me, Allah Almighty will protect every Muslim.

Once, Hazrat Asma Ansaria (RA) was standing holding the reins of the camel of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) when revelation started descending on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Asma (RA) says that the camel was being crushed under the weight then, and I was afraid its legs might be broken. (At that time, the verses of Surah Al-Maida were revealed).

She also took part in the battle of Uhud. In this battle, while protecting the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), her father Yazid bin Sukan (RA), her son Amir (RA) and uncle Ziad bin Sukan (RA) were martyred.

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) also took part in the most dangerous battle of Yarmouk during the time of the Rightly Guided Caliphs with her family and showed steadfastness and courage in the struggle. The women were responsible for watering the Mujahideen, seizing their weapons, and dressing them if they were injured. But she did not stop there. When the fire of war broke out, Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA), along with other women, took a practical part in the war. She used whatever she could get her hands on.

On one occasion, when the Roman soldiers reached the tents of the Muslim women, Hazrat Asma (RA) confronted them with other mujahid women with the tent stick and pushed them back. Hazrat Asma (RA) alone sent nine Roman soldiers to hell. She was also wounded in this battle.

Hazrat Asma (RA) accompanied the Prophet (ﷺ) on many jihadi journeys. She participated in the trench warfare (Ghazwah Khandaq). She also participated in the peace treaty of Hudaibiyah, the pledge of allegiance to Rizwan, and the battle of Khyber.

Hazrat Asma (ra) was a very hospitable woman. She was very respectful of the guests. Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (RA) was once visited by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He offered Maghrib prayers in the Masjid in her courtyard. After that, she provided chapatis and soup in his service. About forty

Companions were also present. All of them ate, but with the blessings of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), the food was still spared.

(Seer Allam Al Nabla, Al-Badayah wa Al-Nihayah)

Eighty-one (81) hadiths have also been narrated from her. The hadiths narrated by her are found in Sunnan Abu Daud, Ibn Majah, and Jami 'al-Tirmidhi. Her description includes Mahmud ibn Amr Ansari, Muhajir ibn Abi Muslim, Shehr ibn Hashab, and Mujahid. She was a great scholar and a pious woman. She was far from arrogant.

She settled in Damascus. She died 17 years after the battle of Yarmouk. Her grave is in Bab al-Saghir in Damascus. According to some narrations, she lived until the reign of Yazid bin Mu'awiyah. Some historians have written the date of her death as 69AH, i.e., during the caliphate of Abdul Malik bin Marwan. (Al-Isteyab)

Hazrat Khula bint Tha'labah (RA)

Hazrat Khula bint Tha'labah (RA) belonged to the tribe of Awf bin Khazraj of Ansar.

Her lineage is as follows: Khula bint Tha'labah bin Asrama bin Fahr bin Qais bin Tha'labah bin Ghanim bin Salem bin Awf.

She was married to her cousin Hazrat Aws bin Samit (RA). He was the brother of Hazrat Ibadah bin Samit (RA) and the husband of Umme Haram (RA). Hazrat Khula (RA) and her husband converted to Islam. Both spouses are counted among the Companions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She also has the pleasure of swearing allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She was a housewife. One of his sons was Rabi 'bin Aws.

Hazrat Khula's (RA) husband, Hazrat Aws bin Samit (RA), had reached old age, and his temper had become irritable due to old age. He would get angry at the slightest thing and say whatever came into his mouth in anger. One day, he said to his wife in a state of rage!

أَنْتِ عَلَيَّ كَظْهَرِ أُمِّي

That is, you are now like my mother's back to me

In those days, these words meant divorce. That is, you are forbidden to me like my mother. This verb was called "Zahaar".

When he ended his temper and cooled down, he was apprehensive about what he did and wondered what would happen to save the house. Hazrat Khula (RA) was also sitting spontaneously and sadly. When Hazrat Aws (RA) expressed his remorse in front of her, Hazrat Khula (RA) said to him:

"Even though you haven't divorced, I can't say whether the marital relationship between you and me is over after saying these words." Go to the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and decide this matter."

Hazrat Aws (RA) said, "I am ashamed to go before him and say this." For Allah's sake, go to Rasool Allah (ﷺ) and find out. Therefore, Hazrat Khula (RA) came to the service of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Khula (RA) narrated the whole story and asked!

O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My parents sacrificed for you. Is there any way to save my life and the lives of my children?"

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: I think you are forbidden to him.

In another narration, he said: No ruling of Allah Almighty has come yet.

Upon hearing the reply of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Hazrat Khula (RA) started weeping and crying. She said that Aws (RA) is my cousin. You know his temper tantrums and old age. He has said this in anger. I swear that he did not intend to divorce me. For Allah's sake! Describe a way to save the lives of my elderly husband, my children, and me from being ruined.

The Prophet (ﷺ) remained steadfast in his opinion, but Hazrat Khula (RA) did not give up and kept trying to persuade the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

O Mawla Kareem! I cry out to you for my worst trouble, O Allah! Whatever is the cause of mercy for us, show it through the tongue of your Prophet (ﷺ).

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) says this scene was so painful that everyone in the house was shocked.

Hazrat Khula (RA) continued to insist that suddenly, the revelation was revealed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said: Khula (RA): Wait. Maybe Allah Almighty has decided your case.

The most challenging hours of testing were passing for Hazrat Khula (RA). She feared she would not survive if the verdict were passed against her. When the state of revelation ended, the Prophet (ﷺ) looked at her and smiled. This calmed her heart, and she became ready to listen to him.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Khula! Allah Almighty has decided for you and then recited the entire Surah Al-Mujadalah, which was revealed then. The first verse was about Hazrat Khula (RA).

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّتِي تُجَادِلُكَ فِي زَوْجِهَا وَتَشْتَكِي إِلَى اللَّهِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ يَسْمَعُ
تَخَاوُرُكُمْ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِنْكُمْ مَنْ نِسَائِهِمْ مَا
هُنَّ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ ۖ إِنْ أُمَّهُتُهُمْ إِلَّا الْآلُ ۚ وَلَدَنَّهُمْ ۖ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَيَقُولُونَ مُنْكَرًا مِنَ
الْقَوْلِ وَزُورًا ۖ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَعَفُوٌّ غَفُورٌ ﴿٢﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِمْ ثُمَّ
يَعُودُونَ لِمَا قَالُوا فَتَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ ۖ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا ۖ
ذِكْرُكُمْ تَوْعَظُونَ بِهِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٣﴾
فَمَنْ لَّمْ يَجِدْ فَصِيَامُ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا ۖ فَمَنْ لَّمْ
يَسْتَطِعْ فَاِطْعَامُ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا ۖ ذَلِكَ لِشَوْءٍ ابْتَغَاهُ وَاللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ۖ وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿٤﴾

(Surat al-Mujadalah: 1-4)

Indeed, has Allah heard the speech of the one who argues with you, [O Muhammad], concerning her husband and directs her complaint to Allah? And Allah hears your dialogue; indeed, Allah is Hearing and Seeing. Those who pronounce “Zahaar” among you [to separate] from their wives - they are not [consequently] their mothers. Their mothers are none but those who gave birth to them. Indeed, they are making an objectionable statement and a falsehood. But certainly, Allah is Pardoning and Forgiving. And those who pronounce “Zahaar” from their wives and then [wish to] go back on what they said - then [there must be] the freeing of an enslaved person before they touch one another. That is what you are admonished thereby, and Allah is Acquainted with what you do. And he who does not find [an enslaved person] - then a fast for two months consecutively before they touch one another; and he who is unable - then the feeding of sixty poor persons. That is for you to believe [completely] in Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ), and those are the limits [set by] Allah. And for the disbelievers, it is a painful punishment.

According to the commands revealed in this Surah, the Prophet (ﷺ) said to Hazrat Khula (RA): Ask your husband to set a slave girl free.

Hazrat Khula (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My husband has no slaves.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: Then he should fast continuously for sixty days.

Hazrat Khula (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! By Allah! My husband is fragile. Until he eats three times a day, his eyesight begins to respond. He can't fast for sixty consecutive days.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: So, tell him to feed sixty poor people.

Hazrat Khula (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My husband can't even afford it except that you help him.

The Mercy of the Worlds Rasool Allah (ﷺ) gave him enough food to feed sixty poor people twice a day. Hazrat Aws bin Samit (RA) paid the expiation for his Zahaar by donating those goods.

Hazrat Aws (RA) was indescribably happy with this decision. He paid the atonement and vowed not to utter such a thing.

After the revelation of Surah Al-Mujadalah, the Companions began to respect Hazrat Khula (RA) immensely. Once, when Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) was the caliph, he saw Hazrat Khula (RA) on the way and greeted her. Hazrat Khula (RA), responding to the salutation, stopped Amir al-Mominin Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) and said:

Omar! There was a time when I saw you in Bazaar Akaz. At that time, people used to call you Umayr, Umayr, and you used to graze goats with sticks in

your hands. After a short time, people started calling you Omar, and then the time came when your title became Amir-ul-Momineen. So, fear Allah in the matter of the creatures of Allah, and know that for him who fears the chastisement of Allah, the distant thing looks near, and he who fears death will be struck with death all the time. And he will lose what he wants to save."

Hazrat Omar Farooq (RA) was accompanied by Hazrat Jarud Abdi (RA). "This old woman told you a lot," he said.

Hazrat Umar (RA) said: Let her say what she says. It would be best if you found out who she is. This is Khula bint Tha'labah (RA). Her words were heard above the seven heavens, and the verse of Qad-Sama Allah was revealed about her. I, the insignificant servant of Allah, should listen to her first.

Hazrat Khula bint Tha'labah (RA) died during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA).

Hazrat Hind bint Amr bin Haram (RA)

Hazrat Hind bint Amr (RA) belonged to Banu Salma, a branch of the Khazraj tribe of the Ansar of Madinah.

Her lineage is as follows: Hind bint Amr bin Haram bin Thalabah bin Haram bin Ka'b bin Ghanim bin Salma bin Ali bin Asad bin Sarda bin Yazid bin Jasham bin Khazraj.

She married Hazrat Amr bin Jumu'ah (RA). He is counted among the glorious companions of Ansar. He had converted to Islam even before the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah. Both spouses have the privilege of being the "Sabiqun Awalun". She was the paternal auntie of the famous Companion Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA). Her three sons, Maud, Mu'adh, and Khalid, also converted to Islam.

She had immense devotion and love for the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). In 3AH, when the battle of Uhud took place. Her husband Hazrat Amr bin Jumu'ah (RA), her son Hazrat Khalid bin Amr (RA), and her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RA) also took part in this battle. She was also on the battlefield when the Muslims had a hard time during the war. She was informed that her husband, Amr bin Jumu'ah (RA), had been martyred. She spoke! (إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ) Ina lillahi wa Inaand asked, "Tell me about the condition of

the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." Then she got the news that your son Khalid (RA) had also been martyred. You again, (اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ) Ina Lillahi wa Ina read it and asked what was the condition of the Messenger of Allah (RA). The third time, you were informed that your brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RA) (father of Hazrat Jabir) has also been martyred. Even after hearing this sad news, he said, (اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ) Ina Lillahi wa Ina Read and go out to inquire about the condition of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) when people said that by the grace of Allah, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) as well, her face opened with joy. She immediately came to the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

كل مصيبة بعدك جلل

If you are safe, then all your troubles are less.

According to a narration, Hazrat Hind (RA) loaded the bodies of her husband, son, and brother on a camel and left for Madinah. Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) met her on the way. She was on her way to Uhud to inquire about the well-being of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and the Muslims. Umme Al-Momineen (RA) asked her about the well-being of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She said: Praise be to Allah. These are the bodies of my husband, brother, and son, who were martyred in the battle. Her camel sat on the ground. She drove him towards Madinah, but he needed to take a single step towards Madinah.

Umme Al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) said the burden is too much on her. Hazrat Hind (RA) asked! No, Umme Al-Mominin (RA)! It is burdened with more than that. Eventually, she turned the camel towards Uhud, and the camel started walking. Hazrat Hind (RA) took the bodies of the three martyrs to the service of Hazrat Rasool Akram (ﷺ). At that time, the Prophet (ﷺ) was burying other martyrs. He buried the three martyrs along with the rest of the martyrs. The Prophet (ﷺ) asked Hazrat Hind (RA)? Did any of them say anything while leaving the house?

Hazrat Hind (RA) said! Yes! O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! As my husband was leaving the house, he prayed: O Allah! Grant me martyrdom, and do not bring me back to your family in despair.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: I swear by the One in Whose hand is my soul! There are some of you who, if they swear by Allah, may Allah keep his word. One of them is Amr bin Jumu'ah (RA). I have seen them limp in heaven. (Asaba)

The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered that Hazrat Amr ibn Jumu'ah (RA) and Hazrat Abdullah ibn Amr (RA) should be buried in the same grave. They both had a heartfelt love for each other in the world.

Hazrat Hind (RA) spent the rest of her life in worship and abstinence. She used to fast a lot until you met her absolute Creator.

Hazrat Sohaila bint Masood (RA)

Wife of Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA)

Hazrat Sohaila bint Masood (RA) belongs to the Zafar tribe of Ansar. Her first husband died before the battle of Uhud. Abdullah bin Amr bin Haram (RA), the father of Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA), was martyred in the battle of Uhud. He had nine young daughters besides Hazrat Jabir (RA). The responsibility of caring for them fell on Hazrat Jabir (RA). Hazrat Jabir (RA) married Hazrat Sohaila bint Masood (RA) so that she could take care of his sisters as well.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) found out, he said to Jabir (RA): Jabir, you married a widow. If you married a virgin, she would be happy with you and you with her. Hazrat Jabir (RA) asked: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! My sisters are young, so I needed an intelligent woman who could care for them like a mother. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: You did well.

Hazrat Sohaila (RA) had immense devotion and love for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). She used to cook food with great enthusiasm and used to call the Prophet (ﷺ) and feed him. She knew that the Prophet (ﷺ) ate meat with great relish. When Hazrat Jabir's (RA) father was martyred, he had much debt, which Hazrat Jabir (RA) paid with the help of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). When all the debts were

paid, Hazrat Sohaila (RA) invited the Prophet (ﷺ) and offered him meat, dates and water. When the Prophet (ﷺ) finished eating, Hazrat Sohaila (RA) called out from inside the curtain. O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! Bless me and my husband.

He said: **اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيْهِمُ**

One day, on the occasion of the trench warfare (Ghazwah Khandaq), Hazrat Jabir (RA) saw that the Prophet (ﷺ) had not eaten for three days and that he had tied stones on his stomach. Hazrat Jabir (RA) was sorrowful; he immediately came home and told his wife, Hazrat Sohaila (RA), that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) had been starving for three days, so he cooked something for him. A Saa' (1.75kg) barley was present in the house, and Hazrat Sohaila (RA) ground it. Hazrat Jabir (RA) slaughtered a kid of goat. She put it in the pot to cook. Hazrat Jabir (RA) went to call the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to come and eat with two or three men.

Hazrat Jabir (RA) whispered in the ear of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). We have arranged for your meal. Come to our house with some men. The Prophet (ﷺ) accepted the invitation and, at the same time, proclaimed that Jabir (RA) had invited all the people of the ditch.

Hazrat Jabir (RA) got upset but remained silent because of the respect of Rasool Ullah (ﷺ). The

Prophet (ﷺ) said: Do not remove the pan from the stove and do not bake the flour until I come. The Prophet (ﷺ) came to his house with all the people of the ditch and prayed for blessings on the food. The effect of this was that all the people, including the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), ate to their heart's content, yet there was no shortage of food.

Ibn Hisham writes that the number of those who ate then was about a thousand. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to Sohaila (RA): Now eat this food and send it to the people because other people are hungry.

Hazrat Umme Alqamah (RA)

It is narrated from Hazrat Abdullah bin Abi Ofi (RA) that there was a Companion named Alqamah (RA). When the time of his death approached, people started urging him to recite the word of Kalima Shahadat, but the word was not being uttered from his tongue.

Hazrat Alqamah's wife sent a man and informed the Prophet (ﷺ). The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Does he use to perform prayers? People said! Yes. The Prophet (ﷺ) went to Alqamah's house with his Companions. The Prophet (ﷺ) saw Alqamah (RA) and said: Say Alqamah La ilaha illa Allah. He said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I can't say that. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Are Alqamah's parents alive? He was told that Alqamah's mother was alive and angry with Alqamah. The Prophet (ﷺ) sent a message to Umme Alqamah (RA) that he wanted to meet her. If you don't come to me, I will come to you.

Umme Alqamah (RA) sent a message that my parents sacrificed for you; why do you bother? I come to your service. So, Hazrat Umme Alqamah (RA) came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). When the Prophet (ﷺ) asked her about Alqamah (RA), she said that Alqamah (RA) was a very good man, but he disobeyed me by obeying his wife. The Prophet (ﷺ) said: It is better for him if you forgive him.

Umme Alqamah (RA) said: I am unfortunate, and my heart does not want to forgive him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) commanded Bilal (RA) to gather firewood in front of her and burn Alqamah (RA) in it. Umme Alqamah (RA), on hearing the instructions of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), became frightened and said: Will my child be burned at the stake? The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: Yes. This torment is much lighter than the torment of Allah. By Allah! If you are angry with him, neither his prayers nor charity will be accepted.

Umme Alqamah (RA) said: O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)! I call you and the audience as witnesses that I have forgiven Alqamah (RA).

The Prophet (ﷺ) said to the audience: See if the word of Kalima Shahadat has come out of the tongue of Alqamah (RA). When the audience saw him reciting the word of Kalima, his soul flew away while repeating this word.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَنْقَذَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ

Praise be to Allah, Who has taken away
from the fire of hell.

The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered them to take a bath and put on a shroud. The Prophet (ﷺ) himself led the funeral prayers and went to the graveyard with

the funeral procession. When he was buried, he addressed the Sahabah:

Whoever disobeys or harms his mother is cursed by Allah, cursed by the angels, and condemned by all people. Allah Almighty neither accepts his Fraed (duty) nor Nawafil (supererogatory). Until he repents, does good to his mother, and pleases her as much as possible. The pleasure of Allah depends on the mother's joy, and the wrath of Allah is in the mother's wrath."

(Tabarani)

Once, in the court of Hajjaj bin Yusuf, the brave and godly lady Hazrat Umme Alqamah (RA) was presented. When she saw the Hajjaj, she turned her face to the other side with hatred and contempt. For Hajjaj, the matter was surprising and caused his anger and rage. Hajjaj addressed Umm Al-Qamah with extreme anger and spoke!

Oh, Kharjee! Look at me. (Hajjaj considered other than his ideology to be outside of Islam)

Umm Al-Qamah said. Let me look at the person who has turned away from God.

It was a sentence that was enough to make the Hajjaj lose his senses. In front of him, whom great, brave men listened to his nonsense in silence, a weak woman in chains was challenging him in a crowded court. How could he bear this insult? He asked his companions what they thought about

this woman's blood. His companions said that his blood was lawful. The work of companions is to match yes to yes. This meant that Umm Al-Qamah's death had been decided, but that brave woman smiled after hearing this.

Hajjaj! What is the reason for your smile on this occasion?

Umm Alqamah! Your companions defeated even the slaves. When Pharaoh asked the courtiers about the killing of Hazrat Musa (AS), they said, "Give Hazrat Musa (AS) and his brother a few days' respite, but your companions are greater than them, that the blood of an innocent woman should be shed." are declared as halal.

Hajjaj felt ashamed after hearing Umm Al-Qamah's answer, so he put his sword in the sheath and freed Umm Al-Qamah (RA). This was the first time that Hajjaj had taken the sword out of Niam and returned to Niam without shedding anyone's blood. It was the occasion of the humiliating defeat and shame of the Hajjaj due to the bravery and courage of Umm Al-Qamah (RA).

Hazrat Habiba Bint Kharja (RA)

Hazrat Habiba (RA) belonged to the Banu Agger branch of the Khazraj tribe of Ansar. The lineage of the Hazrat Habiba (RA) is as follows:

Habiba bint Kharja bin Zaid bin Abi Zubair bin Malik bin Umrah al-Qais bin Malik Agger bin Thalabah bin Kaab bin Khazraj bin Harith bin Khazraj Akbar.

Her father, Hazrat Kharja bin Zayd (RA), participated in the pledge of allegiance to Aqaba II. He was a companion of Badri and was martyred in the battle of Uhud. When the Prophet (ﷺ) visited Madinah, he made one of the Sahabah among the Ansar and the Muhajireen the religious brother of the other, which is called Mawakhat. Hazrat Kharja bin Zayd (RA) was made the religious brother of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). Hazrat Kharja bin Zayd (RA) married his daughter Hazrat Habiba (RA) to Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA).

When the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away, Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (RA) was with his wife, Habiba (RA), in Sakh, some distance from Madinah, when he received this sad news. He immediately mounted his horse and reached the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

(Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, Asaba)

Hazrat Umme Kulthum bint Aqaba (RA)

Umme Kulthum's (RA) father was Aqaba ibn Abi Muayt, the worst enemy of Islam, who held a prominent position among the polytheists in Makkah. Her mother's name was Hazrat Arwa bint Kreez (RA). She was the mother of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA). During this relationship, she was the sister of Hazrat Uthman (RA) on behalf of her mother.

Umme Kulthum (RA) converted to Islam secretly from her family. She stayed in Makkah for a long time after the Prophet (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, then she decided to relocate to Madinah in secret. After the Hudaibiyah peace treaty in 7AH, Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) migrated to Madinah on foot from Makkah with a man from Banu Khazaah. When his brothers Waleed and Amara found out, they followed her to Madinah. Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) cried out to the Prophet (ﷺ) that she was afraid of her faith. I am a woman; I am weak, and these people will take me back and oppress me. One of the conditions of the treaty made by the Prophet (ﷺ) was that if any Quraysh man came to Madinah, he would be returned. So, she was worried, but the word man was written in the agreement. It did not include women. A particular verse of the Qur'an was revealed about her:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا جَاءَكُمُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ مُهَاجِرَاتٍ فَامْتَحِنُوهُنَّ ۚ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ
بِإِيمَانِهِنَّ فَإِنْ عَلِمْتُمُوهُنَّ مُؤْمِنَاتٍ فَلَا تَرْجِعُوهُنَّ إِلَى الْكُفَّارِ

(Surat al-Mumtahenah, 10)

O you who have believed, when the believing women come to you as emigrants, examine them. Allah is most knowledgeable as to their faith. And if you know them to be believers, then do not return them to the disbelievers;

According to this order, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) refused to return Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA).

Hazrat Umme Kulthum bin Aqaba (RA) was a virgin when she migrated to Madinah. Rasool Allah (ﷺ) got her married to Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA). When Hazrat Zaid (RA) was martyred in the battle of Mota, after 'iddah, Hazrat Zubair (RA) married her. But after some time, he divorced her. She married Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA) for the third time. After the death of Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA), she married Hazrat Amr bin Al-Aas (RA). At that time, Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA) was the Governor of Egypt. She passed away a month after her marriage to Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA). Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RA) had no children from Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha (RA) and Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA). From Hazrat Zubair (RA), she gave birth to a daughter, Zainab, and from Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RA), she has Ibrahim, Hamid, Muhammad, and Ismail.

Umm Al-Binin Hazrat Fatima bint Hizam (RA)

She was the wife of Hazrat Ali al-Murtaza (RA), who married her after Hazrat Fatima al-Zahra's (RA) death. He had four sons, Abbas bin Ali, Jafar bin Ali, Uthman bin Ali and Abdullah bin Ali. Hazrat Abbas bin Ali was the pioneer in the Hussaini caravan, and all his brothers were martyred on 10th Muharram 61 AH.

Her Ancestry: Umm Al-Banin Hazrat Fatima bint Hizam bin Khalid bin Jafar bin Rabi'ah bin Al-Wahid bin Amir bin Ka'b bin Kalab.

Her father's lineage was from Samama Bint Sahl Bin Amir bin Malik Bin Jafar bin Kalab.

The titles of Bab al-Hawaij, Umm al-Banin, and Umm al-Abbas called her.

She died in Madinah in 653AD and was buried in Jannat al-Baqi.

Hazrat Umme Shrek Dosia (RA)

Hazrat Umme Shrek Dosia (RA) was a Sahabia and a migrant. She was a companion of the Dos tribe, who migrated from her homeland to Medina. She was a very pious and honorable woman. Her preaching was called Islam. She rendered valuable services to Islam in hazardous situations. That's why the Messenger of Allah ﷺ regarded her with great dignity.

This was at a time when rejecting the invitation to Islam while living inside Makkah was tantamount to inviting death. The infidels of Makkah, armed with all the weapons of persecution, came forward to wipe out the helpless Muslim men and women. The eyes of the infidels of Makkah were following the movements and movements of every Muslim man and woman, and they were closely monitored. In these situations, Hazrat Umm Shrek (RA) used to go to different houses and invite women to Islam secretly. It was a hazardous job then, but she performed this duty with great patience and perseverance, putting her life in his hands. She had such a manner of speaking, and the speech was also proper, which had an immense effect and reached the heart of the listener. The verses of the Qur'an also had an impact. Innumerable polytheist women were blessed with Islam.

She was a wealthy woman and valued guests. Her house was a guest house.

Two of your karamaat are famous and have been written in the book Karamat-e-Sahaba^{*}.

1. She migrated from her homeland, and we're going to Medina and fasting. On the way, stop at a Jewish house to break the fast. This enemy of Islam locked her in a home so that she could not get a drop of water to break her fast. When the sunset and she was worried about breaking her fast, someone suddenly put a bucket full of water on her chest in the closed closet, and she broke her fast.

2. Another miracle was that he had a leather Mushkiza; one day, he blew into the Mushkiza and placed it in the sun, then the Mushkiza was filled with ghee, then ghee always came out of the Mushkiza. This dignity was even discussed when people used to say that Umm Shrek's Mushkiza is one of the signs of Allah.

Hazrat Umme Obeys (RA)

Hazrat Umme Obeys (RA) is one of the early Companions who were subjected to extreme torture for the sake of Islam. Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) bought her and freed her. She was the wife of Kurez bin Rabi'ah, from whom Obeys bin Kurez was born. That is his surname. She was a slave girl of Banu Zahra, and Aswad bin Abd Yaghouth used to torture and torment her as a punishment for converting her to Islam.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) bought and freed seven such slaves and slaves who were severely punished in Makkah for converting to Islam. Hazrat Bilal (RA), Hazrat Aamir bin Fahira (RA), Hazrat Zunirah (RA), Hazrat Nahdia (RA), and her daughters, the wives of Banu Mobil and Umm Obeys (RA). Hazrat Bibi Nahdia (RA) and Hazrat Umm Obeys (RA) were slaves. After the introduction of Islam, the infidels of Makkah gave them both various hardships. Still, these people of Allah endured these great hardships with patience and gratitude and did not waver from Islam.

Hazrat Umme Afif Nahdia (RA)

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) freed her daughter and Hazrat Umm Afif Nahdia (RA). Both of them were concubines of a woman of Banu Abd al-Dar. She was working on the orders of her mistress when Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) passed by her. Her mistress sent her to gather firewood. And she was saying!

By Allah! I will never set you both free. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) said! Oh, so and so! Don't say that. She said no way, you have spoiled them.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) said: Free them both. He said you do it. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) said: How many? He said that so much. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) said I bought them, and now they are free.

(Al-Sirat al-Nabawiyah by Ibn Hisham)

Hazrat Rafidah Al-Islamiyah (RA)

Hazrat Rafidah Al-Islamiyah (RA) was a Muslim physician and social worker who is considered to be the first Muslim nurse and the first female surgeon in the history of Islam. He was born in 620AD in Medina.

She was one of the early converts to Islam in Madinah. She belonged to Bani Aslam, a branch of the Khazraj tribe. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, she was among the women who welcomed him.

In the biography books, Hazrat Rafidah (RA) is described as a compassionate nurse and a good healer. Along with treating people, she also trained other women in medicine and healing. Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) was a prominent name among them. Along with the treatment, she also cared for needy children, orphans, the disabled, and the poor.

Hazrat Rafida (RA) was born into a family that had excellence in medicine. Her father, Saad Al Aslami, was a doctor. He received her medical education from her father. Her passion for nursing and treating the sick led her to become a physician (doctor and surgeon). During Ghazwah Nabawi, she treated and cared for the wounded.

Hazrat Rafida (RA) trained a team of women to work as nurses. When the Prophet's (ﷺ) army was

ready to go for the Khyber invasion, Hazrat Rafidah (RA) and the team of volunteer nurses asked him! O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! We want to go to war with you, treat the wounded, and help the Muslims as much as we can. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) permitted her. The volunteer nurses did such an excellent job that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) fixed a stipend for them. That amount was as much as was given to the soldiers fighting in the war.

Each year at Bahria University, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland awards the Rafidah Al Islamia Prize in Nursing to successful students. Members of the senior clinical medical staff select the former. It is only given to those who provide excellent patient care.

Hazrat Salma bint Umays (RA)

The name of the father of Hazrat Salma Bint Umays (RA) was Hazrat Hind Bint Auf Bin Zuhair (RA). She was the wife of Hazrat Ameer Hamza (RA). She had a daughter whose name was Ummatullah. After puberty, she married Hazrat Shaddad bin Alhad (ra), and they had two sons, Abdullah and Abdur Rahman.

Hazrat Lababah Bint Harith (RA), Hazrat Asma Bint Umays (RA), Umm Al Momineen Hazrat Mamuna Bint Harith (RA) and Umm Al Momineen Hazrat Zainab Bint Khaziymah (RA) were her sisters.

Hazrat Habiba bint Umm Habiba (RA)

Hazrat Habiba bint Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA) was the daughter of Jaheer al-Asadi. Her mother was Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Umm Habiba bint Abu Sufyan (RA). She was born in Abyssinia and migrated to Medina with her mother.

(Asaba)

Hazrat Sahla bint Suhail (RA)

Hazrat Sahla bint Suhail was from the tribe of Amir bin Lui. Her father's name was Suhail bin Amr. She became a Muslim at the beginning of Islam and was a member of Al-Sabiqun Awalun. Her mother's name was Fatima bint Abd al-Uzza bin Abi Qais. She was the wife of Hazrat Abu Hudefah bin Utbah bin Rabiya. Eleven men and four women migrated to Abyssinia in the month of Rajab in the fifth year of Prophethood, including her and her husband.

Once, she was in Hazrat Hudaifa's (RA) house when her brother Abdullah came to meet her. She welcomed him warmly and met him with great enthusiasm. Abdullah was also pleased when his sister was happy, and they continued to talk for a long time, reminiscing about the happy things of their childhood. The brothers were so pleased they were being talked about, and their sister could not speak. When the brother got up to leave, she came to the door to say goodbye to the brother. When the brother wanted to hug the sister, the sister backed away and did not allow the brother to touch her. The brother was surprised and told the sister that you look changed. Your behavior is also strange. Do you decide to migrate? Hazrat Sahla (RA) asked in surprise what kind of migration? Abdullah laughed and said that until today, I had not seen a sister who hid things from

her brother. Brother, is it not hidden now that Muslims are migrating from here? The eyes of the infidels are fixed on a few prominent companions. There is no danger to them from the departure of small and fat people. Do you think that the people of Quraysh do not know your intentions? All they know is that they are silent because of your brother and father.

Hazrat Sahla (RA) said, "Brother, ever since you came here, you are the only one being spoken to. You were not giving me a chance to speak. I kept listening to your words." Abdullah said you did not hug me when I wanted to hug you. Hazrat Sahla (RA) said you are a polytheist, and I do not want to touch my body with any polytheist. Abdullah said that you want to leave your real brother and father for the love of Muhammad (ﷺ). Sister said! Abdullah! If your heart were filled with the love of Islam and the love of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), you would not have asked me such a question. You would have known yourself. My brother, open your ears and listen that we want Allah and His Messenger ﷺ more than our parents, siblings, and all the blessings of the world. You just said that the Quraish are happy with our migration, but you should know we are unsatisfied with them. If Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) had not ordered the migration, we would have stayed here and accepted trials and punishments and even death with joy and happiness. I would have done it. We

love the closeness of Rasulallah ﷺ more than anything else. Meanwhile, Hazrat Sahla's (ra) husband, Hazrat Huzaifah, joined the conversation. Abdullah also asked them some questions. In response to this, he recited the verses of the Holy Quran. Abdullah listened quietly for a while and then spoke. May Allah bless you both. I feel that my heart is not under my control; take me immediately to the service of Muhammad (ﷺ). Hazrat Huzaifah (RA) took him to the service of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and there he accepted Islam. When they came back, the sisters congratulated him and asked him what he thought about migration, so he said, "How can I stay here now? I will also migrate with you.

After Hazrat Abu Hudefah (RA), she married Shamakh bin Saeed (RA), with whom he had a son, Amir. Then, she married Hazrat Abdullah bin Aswad (RA), who was related to Bani Malik bin Hasil. His son Salit was born from him. After migration, she married Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA), from whom Hazrat Salim (RA) was born. Among his siblings were Abdullah bin Suhail, Abu Jundal bin Suhail, Hind bin Suhail, and Utbah bin Suhail.

Hazrat Shireen bint Shamoon (RA)

Hazrat Shireen Bint Shamoon (RA) was the sister of Hazrat Maria Qubtiya (RA) and the wife of Hazrat Hassan Bin Thabit (RA). She was sent as a gift by the King of Egypt to serve the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Hazrat Abd al-Rahman bin Hasan (RA) was born from her womb.

She was a very patient and grateful woman. Although there is no evidence in the books of history and biographies about Hazrat Maria Qubtiya (RA) and Hazrat Sirin (RA) that they were Christians. But according to some arguments, she has been taken into the Companions of the People of the Book category. The first evidence is that she was a Copt and the Coptic people of Egypt were Christians.

Hazrat Hala bint Wahib (RA)

Hazrat Hala bint Wahib (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim (ra), the grandfather of the Prophet (ﷺ). She was the mother of Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Safia (RA).

Messenger of Allah's (ﷺ) mother, Hazrat Amina bint Wahib was the daughter of her uncle. From this relationship, Hazrat Hamza (RA) was the cousin of Rasulullah ﷺ. Hazrat Muqum, Hazrat Hamza, Hazrat Hajal, and Hazrat Safiya were among his children.

Hazrat Bibi Labina (RA)

Hazrat Bibi Labina (RA) was the maidservant of Hazrat Umar bin al-Khattab (RA). He had accepted Islam; at that time, Hazrat Umar had not become a Muslim. Hazrat Umar used to torture her endlessly to bring her to Islam. He used to beat her so much that she would get tired of winning her and sit down to take a breath and then beat her. But Hazrat Bibi Labina's (RA) faith was so strong that even a person like Hazrat Umar could not shake it. She used to say to Hazrat Umar!

O Umar! Torture me as much as you want. If you do not believe in the true Messenger of Allah ﷺ, then Allah will surely take revenge on you.

Hazrat Imama bint Hamza (RA)

Hazrat Imama Bint Hamza's (RA) father was Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib (RA), and her mother was Hazrat Salma Bint Umays (RA). She was the cousin of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. She was also called Amara. She was born before Hijra and lived in Makkah until 7AH.

On 7AH, when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ went to Makkah for the Umrah Qadah, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه drew her attention to this, O Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم! How our cousin is leaving the orphan sister among the polytheists. So Hazrat Ali (RA) brought her home. She had not yet reached puberty. When Imama came to the Muslim family with Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA), Hazrat Jafar Tayar (RA), Hazrat Zayd Bin Haritha (RA), and Hazrat Ali (RA) had a difference of opinion regarding their sponsorship. Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA), who was also made the brother of Hazrat Hamza (RA) on the occasion of migration, said that she is my niece and I have more right to take care of her. Hazrat Asma bint Umais (RA), who was the wife of Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA), was the great-aunt of Imama (RA). He said that aunt has the status of mother after mother. Hazrat Ali (RA) said, "I have brought him out from among the polytheists. I am closer to him than both of you." So, I have more right over this girl. The Messenger

of Allah (ﷺ) said: I decide between the three of you. O Zayd! As for you, you are a freed slave of Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ), and Ali (RA) is my brother and companion. O Jafar (RA), you are more similar to me in appearance and character because you have an aunt in your house, and the Shariah ruling is that in the presence of an aunt, one cannot marry her niece. Therefore, you are more entitled to support this girl. Thus, the responsibility of sponsoring Syeda Imama Hamza (RA) was entrusted to Hazrat Jafar Tayar (RA). Syeda Imama (RA) stayed in Hazrat Jafar Tayar's (RA) house. When he was martyred, he came under the guidance of Hazrat Ali (RA). She reached the age of puberty in his home.

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) married Hazrat Amama (RA) to Salama (RA), the son of Hazrat Umm Salama (RA). Syeda Imama (RA) died in Medina.

Hazrat Barzah bint Masoud Thaqafi (RA)

Hazrat Barzah Bint Masoud Thaqafi (RA) was an excellent orator and a zealous preacher of Islam. She was a great companion. Her father was Hazrat Masood bin Amr Thaqafi (RA). She was a great example of patience, perseverance, determination, and independence. Who, at the same time, was skilled in bravery, obedience, and eloquence. She was the teacher of many hadiths among the narrators of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

She participated in the Battle of Uhud. Due to the mistake of a few Companions in this war, there was trouble and panic. On this occasion, the Mujahid and Mujahida who were with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), including her. She was courageous and determined to stand firm on the battlefield in the most terrifying situations. When the Muslims started showing signs of defeat, this brave woman was standing on a bank and observing the whole situation from a high place. She called out to the Muslims and started roaring! Muslims! Where are you going? Trying to run away from the battlefield is against Islam and the requirements of chivalry. Watch! Your Prophet (ﷺ) is on the battlefield; arrows are being shot at him, and he is fighting them. You are strange Muslims who are trying to run away from your Messenger (ﷺ). Show steadfastness in all situations, cut your necks, risk your life, fight with full force against disbelief, and protect your Prophet (ﷺ). Running

away from the field is not the work of the true and the brave believer.

Hazrat Barzah (RA) rendered precious services in the Battle of Uhud. She also bandaged the injured and gave water to the Mujahideen. Along with this, she also provided weapons to fight the enemies. After returning from the war, she went to the houses of the martyrs of Uhud and comforted their families, explained the virtues of martyrdom, and said that the real work of a Muslim is Jihad. The importance of Jihad in the teachings of Islam is not in any worship. Her comfort and conversation in this manner greatly affected the heirs of the martyrs, and their signs of regret and grief disappeared.

Hazrat Basira (RA)

Hazrat Basira (RA) was a resident of Makkah and belonged to a warrior tribe of Arabia. People of her tribe reared camels and goats and traded. They used to bring goods from different parts of Syria and sell them in Makkah, Taif, and nearby areas. Some people in her tribe were related to monks and people worldwide. These monks and preachers were convinced that according to the divine book, a prophet was coming who would be the last prophet, and the land of Arabia would not be born. He will dominate all religions and faiths in a short time. People believed in her words and respected her a lot. A man from her tribe returned from a trip to Syria and said that he had heard from there that the last prophet would be born in Quraysh. These things were trendy among Jews and Christians.

When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ appeared, some people of Arabia mentioned the words of these monks and started thinking that this might have been the last prophet and reformer of the world. At the time of the Messenger of Allah's ﷺ mission, Hazrat Basira was out of Makkah and had gone to Taif to meet some of her relatives and friends.

As they returned from Eid after a three-month stay, she learned that Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) claimed prophethood in Makkah and called himself the Prophet of Allah. Some people have even

believed in him. Among them, the old, the children, the young, the women, the educated, the uneducated, the rich, the poor, the free and the slaves, the tradesmen and the employees and the laborers have all believed. In the heart of Hazrat Basirah, the allure of Islam also arose, and she secretly met the women who had accepted Islam and obtained information from them about the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). From this, she concluded that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) is the true prophet of Allah; his call is correct, his words are based on the truth, his principles are the mirror of reality, and what he says is truly the command of Allah. The habits and manners he has are correct and suitable manners.

After hearing the virtues and warnings of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and getting the necessary information about him, Hazrat Basirah (RA), one day, attended the service of the Prophet (ﷺ). He was staying in the house of Umm al-Mominin Hazrat Khadijah Al-Kubra (RA), and some people were present in his service. Hazrat Basira (RA) greeted and sat in a corner. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) asked the reason for her coming, and she said, "I have come to inquire about a few things." Rasool Allah (ﷺ) spoke! What do you want to ask?

Submitted! What is Islam?

Spoke! The name of believing in Allah, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers is the name of Islam.

He submitted! What do you teach people?

He (ﷺ) said! Do not oppress anyone, help the oppressed, fulfill the needs of your neighbor, do not hurt anyone with your hands and your tongue, what you like for yourself, like for others, control your tongue, the truth. Do not slander anyone, believe in Allah as One, and obey His Messenger (ﷺ).

These were the few simple things that got to her heart. At the same time, she entered the circle of Islam after reciting the word of Shahadah. The Makkian life of Muslims was a life of severe trials and tests. When she came out after accepting Islam, the situation was completely different. People's views about her were changed. She saw that the people who used to praise her were badmouthing her. People who used to help her have now become her enemies. The atmosphere at home and outside had changed entirely. Now, she felt like a stranger among the people of Makkah and her relatives; no one was sympathetic to her. The family had stopped her food and drink and started giving her severe pain. One day, her neighbors and relatives were beating her, and she spoke! Are you giving me trouble because I have become a Muslim?

Remember! Allah is one. He has no partner, His messengers are true, and Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is

the faithful messenger of Allah. Obeying him is a duty for everyone, and I have sincerely accepted his obedience. Islam has descended into my heart; now, no power in the world can take me out of the circle of Islam. I can get to die at your hands. I will not let the wealth of Islam go away. I can bear it if you tear my body to pieces, burn me alive, and scatter my ashes, but I cannot take it if I leave the blessing of monotheism and accept the impurities of disbelief and polytheism again. I have heard the noble sayings of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ with these ears, and my eyes have had the privilege of seeing him. I can say with complete certainty that he is a true prophet of Allah, and all his words are valid. I cannot give up the truth and embrace falsehood. I do not want to leave the good and enter the evil. Whatever you do, Allah willing, my intentions cannot slip; I will remain steadfast and not let what is fixed in my heart be shaken. I announce to all of you that I am truthful, and you are a liar; I am oppressed, and you are cruel; Allah accepts the supplication of the oppressed.

Hazrat Basira (RA) said that this speech had such an impact. There was truth and sincerity in every single word of it. So, they withdrew and let her be. After that, some of them started thinking that there must be truth in Islam, which, even after enduring so much cruelty, this weak woman does not want to take a single step back from leaving

it. As a result, many people became Muslims and then started encouraging their relatives and friends to Islam.

Hazrat Basira (RA) also migrated to Medina with her relatives and friends when the emigration order came. The emigrants comprised her brothers, sisters, sons, and close relatives. After reaching Madinah, she participated in all the wars in her lifetime. She performed outstanding feats in the Battle of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Basira (RA) also narrated some hadiths of Rasulullah (ﷺ), and the chain of her disciples continued from her. She was a great woman of her time who rendered valuable services with her knowledge and actions.

Hazrat Umm Is'haq Ghanwiya (RA)

Hazrat Umm Ishaq Ghanwiya (RA) was a Jalil-ul-Qadr companion who was a resident of Makkah. She belonged to a good family. Allama Ibn Abd al-Barr (ra) has described her situation in his famous book "Al-Isteyab fi Ma'rifat al-Ashab". She became a Muslim after migration and suffered a lot in Makkah. On the occasion of Hijrah, her polytheist husband killed her brother, and she reached Medina alone.

In the beginning, no one knew about her acceptance of Islam. One day, she was lying in her room, slowly reading something. The sound of her reading reached her father's ears. He woke up and listened. He angrily came to her and asked what you were reading just now. Is this the same word that Muhammad (ﷺ) taught and for which he had to leave his homeland and family homes? You don't know what terrible consequences he and his colleagues had to face as a result. They had to leave their property, endure separation from their loved ones, and seek shelter elsewhere. You want to defame me by obeying them and disgrace me in the city. When she listened to her father's words and remained silent, her father became angry that she ignored my words.

Her father said! Remember! I cannot be humiliated in the community. I am a brave and honorable man, and people look up to me. To

date, no one has got a chance to complain to me. I have always followed the principles I have adopted. My life is straightforward, like a mirror. In this regard, I have a special place in the community. Today, you are tarnishing my honor and tarnishing my reputation. It would be best if you abandoned this new religion, which has nothing to do with the faith of our forefathers. Otherwise, I will punish you severely. I will inflict on you such tortures as you cannot even imagine. I am very strict about doing what I think is right and reject with contempt what I believe is wrong. Other people's likes and dislikes are of no value to me. I have adopted principles in the light of my forefathers' religion; if any obstacle comes their way, I will remove it.

This last sentence of her father shocked her. You owe me respect. I respect you a lot. Secondly, in my religion, Islam, there is a command to respect parents in all situations. How can I ignore this in this regard? It is also essential to convey the right thing to your ears.

My respected father! The thing is that I have accepted Islam, and I have accepted the truthfulness of the religion of Muhammad ﷺ. I have concluded that the ancestors' religion and rituals have no status. There is no truth in their faith. If the truth is not found in the religion of our elders, I cannot accept it. It is not necessary that what the

elders say is correct. It is also possible that they are following the wrong paths.

Today, when we hear the truth, we should immediately accept it.

O, my honorable father! The teachings of the religion I have accepted and chosen for myself knock directly on the heart's door. In Islam, there is a commandment that does not steal, do not harass anyone, do not shed blood in the world, do not spread mischief in the world, do not open the market for loot, give up the habits of cruelty and anger, do not harass your neighbor, and fulfill his rights, respect the elders and treat the younger with compassion and mercy, distinguish between the halal and haram, be kind to loved ones and relatives, speak the truth and avoid lying. Her father was listening to his daughter with surprise and silence. Daughter said! This is the teaching of Islam and what it teaches its followers. His words deeply impacted his father's heart, and he converted to faith then.

Hazrat Umm Ishaq Ghanwiya (RA) achieved the honor of migrating to Medina. She remained alive for a long time after the death of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). She saw the era of Caliphs and participated in many wars.

The incident of Hazrat Umm Ishaq's (RA) migration is like this!

She left Makkah for Madinah with her brother. When they reached a place, her brother said, "You stay here. I have forgotten some of my belongings in Makkah. I will bring them." She told him that I was in danger from my husband and that he would not harm me. The brother replied that if Allah would, he would not be able to spoil me. She stayed on the road for several days, but her brother did not return. One day, a person passed by who recognized her and asked her why she was sitting there. She said that I was waiting for my brother. He had gone to Makkah and did not come back. This person said that your husband had killed your brother. Hearing this, Umm Is'haq (RA) was very sad, and from there, she walked alone towards Medina. On reaching Medina, he went to the Prophet's Masjid. There, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was performing ablution. She narrated the whole story while crying and reported the murder of her brother. Upon hearing her words, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) filled a pitcher of water and sprinkled it on her face. Hazrat Umm Hakeem (RA) says that Hazrat Umm Is'haq (RA) was so comforted that even if big trouble came upon her, she used to bear it with great patience.

Hazrat Umm Ziyad Ashjai (RA)

Hazrat Umm Ziyad Ashjai (RA) is among the six women whose courage and bravery were praised in front of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. She was counted among the female Companions who continued to perform their services and duties on the battlefield. Hafiz Ibn Athir (ra) wrote in 'Asad al-Ghabah' and Hafiz Ibn Hajar in 'Asaba' and 'al-Tahzeeb al-Tahzeeb' that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent a message to her on the occasion of the Battle of Khyber and called her to him, when he came. When she came, the Prophet ﷺ said! Will you go to the Khyber field?

She spoke! O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, I will go.

Rasool Allah (ﷺ) said! What service will you perform there?

She spoke! I have medicines with which I will bandage the wounded Mujahideen and lift them with arrows. I will feed them to quench their thirst, recite poetry to cheer them up, and perform any services in the way of Allah. He (ﷺ) said! Get ready and head to the battlefield. Hearing the words of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), she immediately got ready to enter the battlefield and reached Khyber. When Khyber was conquered by the efforts of the Mujahideen and with the help of Allah, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave her a share in the booty as she had given to the dead. Their

efforts and sacrifices were no less than those of men.

Hazrat Umm Ziyad Ashjai (RA) had participated in battles besides the Khyber campaign and rendered similar services. She had an exceptional reputation in Madinah and was feared like men. Her voice was firm. She was not impressed by anyone. She used to get angry after seeing things against Shariat. She did not spare anyone in telling the truth. Women are usually slow to act. She didn't like this laziness at all. She hated the contradiction between words and deeds. She used to say that the essence of a person comes to the fore on the battlefield, and by facing the enemy, one knows what bravery and bravery are and what the name of strength of heart is. She, may Allah be pleased with her, used to fight the enemy by the side of men on the battlefield and proved to be the supporter and helper of the Mujahideen. She was skilled in medicine, wounds, and dressing the wounded.

She remained alive for many years after the death of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. She used to tell people about the virtues of Jihad and used to persuade them to do Jihad. It is stated in Sahih Muslim and Sunnan Abu Dawud that in the battle of Khyber, she helped the Mujahideen by spinning a wheel in the company of five other Companions.

Hazrat Fatima bint Waleed (RA)

The circumstances of Hazrat Fatima bint Waleed (RA) are mentioned in Tarikh al-Tabari, Tabqat Ibn Saad, Sirat Ibn Hisham, Asad al-Ghabah by Ibn Athir and Al-Asaba by Hafiz Ibn Hajar. She was the sister of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA).

Like her father and brother, she was initially a strong opponent of Islam and Muslims. She used to participate on the side of the infidels in the attacks that the infidels made on the Muslims and fought against the Muslims. She supported the infidels in the Battle of Uhud. She became a Muslim on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah. She pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and after accepting Islam, her world changed. She began to perform the duties of propagating Islam with the intensity with which she opposed Islam before accepting Islam. She used to go to the settlements near and around Madinah and enlighten the different tribes about the truth of Islam. She was a fearless woman. Did not take into account any fear and danger. Her speech was eloquent. On the battlefield, she recited poems about rousing the soldiers against the enemy. Sometimes, in the war, she would take up the sword and go out to face the enemy.

She had a special place in intellect and understanding of matters. She married Haris bin Hisham and went to Syria with her husband. The

Companions used to take advice from her on many occasions.

Hazrat Fatimah Bint Waleed (RA) has also narrated the hadiths of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ which are present in the books of hadiths. Some Muhadeseen heard her hadiths and passed them on to their students. Her disciples included her grandson Hazrat Abu Bakr bin Abdul Rahman (ra). She was very fond of narrating hadiths and sunnah and used to recite the decrees and sayings of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to her students.

She belonged to a warrior clan, and her father, Waleed bin Mughirah, was a famous chief of Makkah. She used to narrate to women the stories of those Companions who showed bravery by participating in the Battle of Badr, Battle of Uhud, Battle of Khyber, and other battles. After narrating these incidents, she encouraged them to participate in Jihad. She died in Syria.

Hazrat Ummat-ullah bint Abu Bakra Thaqafi (RA)

Hazrat Ummat-ullah bint Abu Bakra Thaqafi (RA) is a cornered woman whose story of accepting Islam is fascinating and strange.

Hazrat Ummat-ullah Bint Abu Bakra Thaqafi (RA) was the epitome of worship and asceticism, sound, and good manners. Imam Dhahabi (ra) says that she had pledged allegiance to Islam at the hand of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Great dignitaries like Hazrat Qatadah bin Abu Mamuna (ra) were among her disciples.

Her life was purely tribal; she spent her childhood and youth in this environment. One day, she left the house to meet a woman from the Banu Thaqif tribe; it was nighttime, the atmosphere was still, and the environment was silent; the darkness of the night had spread. She was taking fast steps with a young child, a brother.

She saw a tent that was closed from all sides; she heard something being read. The reader's tone was so charming and the voice so captivating that her steps stopped there. It was a Surah of the Quran that was being recited. Hazrat Ummatullah was getting sick after hearing this. She had never heard such kind words before. When she heard about the impermanence of the world and the permanence and life of the Hereafter, she

became helpless and came and sat near the tent. The sound of Quran recitation was coming from inside the tent. Meanwhile, the child who was with her fell asleep. Hazrat Ummatullah put a cloth over the child and started going around the tent herself. Wherever she went, she found the tent closed. The reader was reciting certain verses over and over again. Meanwhile, her brother's eyes opened. He got up and saw that his sister's bed was empty. He panicked and went out and looked around but could not find anything about his sister. Suddenly, the brother felt a shadow moving around a tent. He moved towards this shadow, came close to the tent, and looked at it in the shade of a palm tree. He saw a child sleeping and some sounds coming from inside the tent. The shadow moving was his sister, Ummatullah. Her brother called out to her, but she ignored the voice. Brother went near her, placed his hand on her sister's shoulder, and asked her why she was standing there and what she was listening to. The sister signaled the brother to be quiet, and both continued to listen in silence to the recitation of the Quran. The brother was also surprised to hear such a good word and in such a sweet voice. He knocked on the door of the tent and called out. From there, Qari, a Bedouin, came out, and at that time, he was also surprised to see the strangers and asked why they had come. Brother said what were you reading now. The Bedouin replied, "This is the word of Allah, which

was revealed to Muhammad (ﷺ), the Messenger of Allah." He asked who he was. He said that he lives in Madinah and is a true prophet of Allah.

Sister and brother asked this Bedouin to convert to Islam at the same time. He taught them the word of Shahadah, and these two brothers and sisters entered the circle of Islam. A few days later, Hazrat Ummat-ullah (RA) went to Madinah and obtained the blessing of pledging allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Hazrat Ummatullah (RA) said to the women of Medina!

O Jamaat al-Nisa! Thank Allah that He has allowed you to leave idolatry and accept Islam. You are among the ummah of the true Prophet of Allah, Muhammad (ﷺ). Be obedient to their commandments; obedience to him is the success of this world and the hereafter; recite the Qur'an often; the more you read the Qur'an and follow the sayings of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), the more your heart will be enlightened. Ways of success will open for you. Get rid of greed and covetousness, spend in the way of Allah, and make the help of the deserving your eloquent.

Hazrat Khaleda bint Qais (RA)

Hazrat Khaleda bint Qais (RA) was a high-ranking woman who was given immense hardships for the sake of Islam, but she proved her steadfastness in Islam and defeated all the efforts of her enemies.

Hazrat Khaleda bint Qais bin Thabit bin Khalid bin Ashja belonged to the tribe of Dahman. She was married to Hazrat Bara bin Mu'arar Ansari (RA), a member of Bani Salama. Who was the chief of the Banu Salama family of Banu Khazraj? Hazrat Khaleda (RA) was counted among those women who sacrificed a lot for Islam and even sacrificed her children.

After accepting Islam, her family threatened her that if she did not renounce Islam, she would be chained and thrown in the sun. The whole day will be laid on the hot sand. These hardships were given, but she continued to refuse to turn away from Islam.

She said to your relatives!

I do not care about the world, its comforts, its sufferings, and its difficulties. If there is any despicable thing, it is the world and its creations. My life so far has been no more than a dream. The time of suffering also becomes a thing of the past and the time of relief. You stop me from Islam, and you make me suffer for not obeying you. No greed

and no fear can turn me away from Islam. Allah is my supporter and helper.

After the Battle of Khyber, once a Jewish woman cooked poisoned goat meat and served it to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. That poison was hazardous. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ put the morsel in his mouth, felt the poison, and spat it out. Hazrat Bishr bin Bara bin Mu'arar (RA) was also eating with him. He was the son of Hazrat Bishr bin Bara (RA).

In some hadiths, it is said that he also felt the effect of poison, but he considered it impolite to spit food in front of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and eat it.

It was not known correctly about the birth and death of Hazrat Khaleda bint Qais (RA).

Hazrat Umm Mutaa Islamiyah (RA)

Hazrat Umme Mutaa Islamiyah (RA) was a brave woman who was also a poet and a writer to whom the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) gave a share equal to that of a male mujahid from the spoils of the Battle of Khyber. She accepted Islam after the migration of Rasulullah ﷺ to Madinah. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came to Madinah, Islam began to spread in the areas around Madinah. People near you came to the service of Rasulullah ﷺ and accepted Islam. When Hazrat Umme Mutaa (RA) knew about it, she came to Madinah to serve the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), accepted Islam, and pledged allegiance to him.

Hazrat Umme Mutaa Islamiyah (RA) lived in the suburbs of Medina. She had a distinguished position in understanding and eloquence. Her situation is described in Tabqat Ibn Saad, Asad al-Ghabah, and Al-Isteyab.

She was a very generous lady. The needy would come to her, and she would help them. On days when no beggar came to her door, she would go out herself and help the poor. She used to treat everyone with good manners. She saw nobody's pain. She hated liars. She did not bother others in any case. There was no malice in her heart for anyone. She controlled her anger.

Hazrat Umm Mutea (RA) participated in the Khyber campaign, and along with other women, she also served the Mujahideen, which included giving water to the Mujahideen and dressing their wounds. If there was a need to wield a sword anywhere in her area, she was skilled in that, too. He had a prominent position in the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

She also had a high position in Hadith's narration. Her home was a center of teaching and learning. Many people have narrated hadiths from her. Many women used to come to her in the hadith chain, and she treated them with a smile. Among her disciples and narrators of Hadith were maidservants, and male disciples were also included.

She died in the last period of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA). The Jalil-ul-Qadr Companions attended her funeral, and she was buried in Jannat-ul-Baqi. When Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (RA) heard about her death, he said that knowledge has left women today.

Hazrat Umm Mugheeth (RA)

Hazrat Umm Mugheeth (RA) is one of those lucky women who prayed with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in the Qiblatain Masjid, facing the Bayt al-Maqdus and the Kaaba. She was very fond of narrating hadiths, and she narrated many hadiths from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

She is one of the Arab women famous for her speech and eloquence. People admired her eloquence and fluency in language. She used to take a cautious approach in conversation. She used to speak with arguments. Whatever she said, she did it with complete confidence and trust. Once, she said while addressing the congregation!

People! Why are you so ignorant of your profit and loss? Don't you know that you will appear before Allah one day, where your deeds will be accounted for? Your good deeds and evil deeds will be tested and tested. You walk around this world, proud of your wealth and children and your strength and power, sitting with your heart attached to big houses.

Remember! All these things are temporary. The Eternal belongs to Allah, the Person of Charity and Goodness.

He who strives for it deserves prosperity and success, and he who focuses on evil is unsuccessful and undesirable. Find the source of goodness and bow down before Allah.

Hazrat Umme Mugheeth (RA) had this quality that she did not tolerate wrongdoing, even if she had to suffer for expressing the truth. She used to benefit others by harming herself at times. She would not take any action that would cause harm to anyone else. She had a strong sense of humanity. In this regard, she did not discriminate between Muslims and non-Muslims. If any unbeliever or disbeliever of Islam were in trouble, she would help him and treat him kindly. The spirit of service to the people was filled inside her.

She passed away in Makkah Mukaramah; Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) led her funeral prayer and was present at the grave even when buried. At that time, many Companions and followers in Makkah participated in her funeral prayer.

Hazrat Naila bint Farafza (RA)

His father's name was Farafza bin Ahwas, and he belonged to the Banu Kalb tribe. Hazrat Naila bint Farafza (RA) was the wife of Ameer-ul Momineen Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (RA). She was a faithful and devoted wife and an excellent poet. She was a resident of Samawa, a village near Kufa.

His lineage: Nailah bint Farafza bin Al-Ahwas bin Amr bin Thalabah bin Harith bin Hisn bin Zamzam bin Adi bin Janab bin Kalb.

Hazrat Saeed bin Aas Umayyad (RA) was the governor of Kufa on behalf of Caliph III Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (RA). He got married to Hind Bint Farafza, a woman from the tribe of Banu Kalb, who was the owner of many qualities. When this news reached Ameer-ul-Momineen Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA), he knew that Hazrat Saeed bin Aas (RA) was very far-sighted. He consistently chooses something delicious. The family he married into would be a great choice. He wrote a letter to his governor, Hazrat Saeed bin Aas (RA):

I hope you are well. I have learned that you are married to a woman from Banu Club. Please let me know the details about this family.

Hazrat Saeed bin Aas (RA) replied in short words, I had married the daughter of Farafza bin Ahas, a figure of beauty, tall and fair. Peace be upon you.

When this letter reached Hazrat Uthman (RA), he understood that the people of this tribe possessed many qualities. He wrote a letter to Hazrat Saeed bin Aas (RA) saying that if he has another daughter and he is willing, he will marry her to me. Hazrat Saeed bin Aas (RA) spoke to his father-in-law, Farafza, about this matter and conveyed Ameer-ul Momineen's message. He happily accepted this offer and asked his son Zab to marry his sister Naila to Ameer-ul Momineen Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) as he had taken his religion. By this time, his father was a Christian, and his son and daughter had become Muslims. Son Zab happily became his sister's guardian, went with her to bring her to Madinah, and married her to Ameer-ul Momineen Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (RA). She got married in 28 AH.

While leaving the house, Hazrat Naila's (RA) father advised her and spoke! My dear daughter! You are going to the women of Quraysh. They use a lot of perfumes. You should take care of two things: "Don't forget to use collyrium and water."

She was applying eye collyrium and taking regular baths. Nothing cleanses the body better than water. A daughter, Maryam, was born to Hazrat Uthman (RA).

Hazrat Uthman Bin Affan (RA) loved his wife Naila (RA) very much, and while praising her, he used to say that I found Naila (RA) to be the most

eloquent, compassionate, intelligent, polite, and faithful of all his wives. She has got hold of my nerves and seems to dominate my intellect and intelligence.

It is written in Allama ibn Saad's book "Tabqat" and Allama Bilazari's book "Ansab al-Ashraf" that Caliph Rashid III Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (RA) used to adorn himself with expensive clothes whose value ranged from one hundred to two hundred dirhams. He used to say that I wore this dress, keeping Naila's (RA) happiness in mind. The Companions were generous in providing their wives with good clothes.

Hazrat Naila (RA) learned religious sciences and hadiths from Umm al-Momineen Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) and had the privilege of narrating from her. Nu'man bin Bashir Ansari (RA) and Umme Hilal bint Waki' (RA) have narrated hadiths from Hazrat Naila (RA). Hazrat Naila (RA) describes that Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (RA) used to lead us in prayer. She used to stand among our ranks as an Imam.

Hazrat Naila (RA) lived with Hazrat Uthman Bin Affan (RA) as an honest, faithful, and benevolent wife. She desired to deal with Hazrat Uthman (RA) with ethics and agree with him. Due to this, Hazrat Uthman (RA) also gave her a critical position in his heart. Hazrat Naila (RA) was one of those women whose words, position, and status became known

to a generation and whose praises became standard on the tongues of the people.

In 53 A.H., when a seditionist group rebelled against Ameer-ul Momineen Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) and attacked his house to kill him. They jumped over the wall of their house and entered it. Then Hazrat Naila (RA) fought with them to save her husband, but a rebel struck a sword and cut off Hazrat Usman's (RA) hand. Hazrat Naila (RA) said this was the first hand that had the privilege of writing the Holy Qur'an. During this attack, Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) was reciting the Holy Quran. The verse on which his blood fell was this verse.

فَسَيَكْفِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ()

So, Allah will suffice for you against them. And He is the All-Hearer, the All-Knower. (137)

(Surat al-Baqarah: 137)

When the second person from the attackers tried to attack with a sword, Hazrat Naila (RA) came in front of him and grabbed his sword. Hazrat Naila's (RA) fingers were cut off when this evil-doer pulled the sword with a jerk. Then, he gave a total blow to Hazrat Uthman (RA), by which Ameer-ul Momineen Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) was martyred. The incident took place on Friday morning.

The rebel also obstructed his burial after martyring Hazrat Uthman (RA). Hazrat Naila extinguished the lamp and took her husband's dead body to Jannat-ul-Baqi along with Hazrat Jubir bin Mutham (RA) and some other companions. There, Hazrat Jubir bin Mutham (RA) led the funeral prayer of martyr Amirul Momineen Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA), in which Hakeem bin Hizam (RA), Abu Jaim bin Huzaifah (RA), Nayar bin Mukarram (RA), and a few other companions led the funeral prayer. Buried there, the grave was leveled so that the rebels could not find the mark of the grave, as they would risk desecration of the body.

After the martyrdom of her husband, Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA), Hazrat Naila (RA) spent the rest of her life as a widow and did not remarry. Hazrat Naila was a woman who was very patient and satisfied with the pleasure of Allah.

Ibn Asakar (ra) narrates concerning one of his Sheikhs who belonged to Banu Razib. He says I was circumambulating the House of Allah, and a blind man was praying: Ya Allah! Forgive me, but I think you will not forgive me. I said: Hey, so (what are you saying), you don't fear Allah?

He said that my story is extraordinary. And one of my companions swore that both of us would slap (Hazrat) Uthman's (RA) face when he was killed. On the day of the murder, when we entered his house, the head of Hazrat Uthman (RA) was in the

lap of his wife, Naila bint Farafza (RA). My partner said to Hazrat Naila (RA)! Remove the cloth from Usman's (RA) face. She spoke! Why. My partner said! I intend to slap him in the face. Hazrat Naila (RA) said! You know, he is the people whom the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) has given the good news of being in paradise. He was embarrassed to hear this and went back. Then I went ahead and said to Hazrat Naila (RA)! Remove the cloth from his face. Hazrat Naila (RA) said the same thing to me that she said to my partner. But I did not stop from my intention. I forcibly removed the cloth from the face of Hazrat Uthman (RA) and slapped him on the face.

Hazrat Naila (RA) saw this scene and said to me! May your Spoil, and may Allah dry your hand and make you blind. That person narrates that I had just left his door when the hand with which I had slapped Hazrat Uthman (RA) started to dry up, and at the same time, my sight disappeared, and I became blind. That's why I think that Allah Ta'ala will never forgive my sin.

Muhammad bin Sirin (ra) writes that I saw this person's hand. It was as dry as wood. In this way, Hazrat Naila's (RA) prayer was accepted as if there was no veil between her and Allah Ta'ala.

Hazrat Naila (RA) wrote a letter to Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (RA) with his severed fingers, which shows his eloquence. Along with this letter, he also

sent the blood-stained shirt of Hazrat Uthman (RA), which he was wearing at the time of martyrdom.

Hazrat Naila (RA) wrote a letter:

On behalf of Nailah bint Farafza (RA) to Muawiya bin Abi Sufyan (RA)

But later!

I am reminding you through Allah, who showed His blessings to you. He taught you Islam. He guided you from error to guidance. He saved you from disbelief, gave you dominion over the enemy, and completed His blessings on you outwardly and inwardly. I refer you to Allah, I remind you of His right, and I remind you of the right of His Khalifa, which you should have helped. Keep in mind the decree of Allah Ta'ala, He has said!

فَإِنْ بَغَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَىٰ فَقَاتِلِي فِيهَا قَاتِلَ مَا يَأْتِيكُمُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ فَاصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا فَإِنْ فَأَتْ فَاصْلِحُوا عَلَى الْأُخْرَىٰ فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِي تَبْغِي حَتَّىٰ تَفِيءَ إِلَىٰ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ (بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَأَقْسِطُوا

And if two parties or groups among the believers fall to fighting, then make peace between them both, but if one of them outrages against the other, then fight you (all) against the one that which enrages till it complies with the Command of Allah; then if it complies, make reconciliation between them justly, and be equitable. Verily! Allah loves those who are honest.

(Surah Hujuraat: 9)

After that, Hazrat Naila (RA) wrote that there was a rebellion against Amirul Momineen; you are the heir of Hazrat Uthman (RA), and it was the duty of every Muslim to help him. He was the Commander of the Faithful, the Imam of the Muslims. You are also aware that he had the privilege of excelling in accepting Islam. He stood up to every test, obeyed every command of Allah Almighty, believed his book, the Qur'an, to be accurate, and followed the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Allah knows best about them who chose him and gave him the honor of this world and the hereafter. After that, Hazrat Naila (RA) described the oppressive and painful scene of the killing of Hazrat Uthman Bin Affan (RA) in a very pathetic way.

Hazrat Naila bint Farafza (RA) could show the essence of eloquence in the field of speech as well as excellent writing. Her style of conversation was so impressive that the listener was left speechless. Her discussion was on the occasion which profoundly impacted the hearts. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA), she visited Masjid Nabawi. A large number of women were also with her. She stood facing the Qiblah, a woman hung a curtain in the middle, and people sat there. She said after praising Allah!

They rebelled against Uthman bin Affan (RA) in front of you and killed him with persecution. O people of the nation! O ye who believe! Did he give you any advice? Please do not consider my

standing here strange, and do not consider my words superfluous. I am an example of a free woman who has suffered a lot. Who has been saddened by the loss and separation of my husband Hazrat Usman (RA)? Who was the best Ashraf in Majlis Shura, third among the Companions of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in terms of greatness and dignity?

On this occasion, she gave a long speech and finally said!

"People! You have fallen victim to a blind and deaf temptation that has engulfed the heavens. The mouth of evil is wide open, and the signs of evil stand with their teeth bared. If you refuse Uthman's (RA) words, someone else will refuse to listen. Neither will any punishment benefit you nor will any apology be heard from you. She turned towards the grave Mubarak of the Prophet (ﷺ) and spoke!

Be a divine witness. Then she went back to crying and reciting Anna Lilla and Anna Ilya Rajion. People also left for their homes feeling sad. They were very impressed and saddened by Hazrat Naila's (RA) speech.

Hazrat Aisha bint Uthman Ghani (RA)

Hazrat Aisha (RA) was the daughter of Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA), the third Caliph.

About Hazrat Aisha (RA), some stories have been described in Ibn Qutaiba's *Imamate wa al-Siyasa*, Jahiz's *Al-Banan al-Tabeyien*, Ibn Abdullah's *Al-Uqd al-Farid*, and Tafur's *Baleghah al-Basaa*. But the detailed circumstances should be mentioned.

She gave a speech in front of the people on the occasion of the martyrdom of her Jalil-ul-Qadr father, who is a model of honesty and eloquence.

She spoke! O mourners of Osman (RA) and O killers of Khalifa Rashid!

Today, we are overwhelmed with grief and sorrow. Sadness and boredom have surrounded us, and sadness and grief have fallen upon us. (Hazrat) Uthman (RA) departed from this world, *Ana Lilla wa Ana Ilahi Rajion*. His blood was brutally shed, and a sword was fired at him in the Prophet's Haram just as he was reciting the Qur'an. What a great injustice it is that he was prevented from being buried in a Muslim cemetery. He wanted to protect the lives and property of Muslims to such an extent that he did not make any effort to defend himself. If he wanted, he would have

sought help and support from the Muslims and presented the Muhajireen as witnesses for the truth and used their swords, but he did not do so and surrendered himself to Allah. If he wanted, he could have prayed to Allah for the destruction and destruction of the rebels, but he did not do that either.

Oh, beastly people! You cheapened his blood and showed such terrible cruelty that the earth and the sky trembled. Those who saw this scene or heard about your cruel act were shocked, and their hearts dropped. You killed Uthman (RA) in front of his family, scratched his beard, and abused him. You treated this Caliph of Rasulullah (ﷺ) in a manner that cannot be treated with the greatest enemy.

You have transgressed the limits of Allah, calling all His requirements of obedience as goodbye. You stepped outside the scope of obedience to His Messenger ﷺ and violated the rights of humanity. How do you call yourself a Muslim? You are not ashamed to be filled with love for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and your necks are not bowed in regret while attributing your passion of obedience to Allah. You are the embodiment of cruelty and oppression; your every move is outside the limits of Islam, and every step is contrary to the requirements of faith.

My father helped Muslims the most. Be in the lead in obeying the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). He devoted all his efforts to the service of Islam. Whenever the need of the Muslims knocked at his door, he attended. All the assets of the house were presented to the service of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Can any of you claim to have these qualities and attributes?

He was a sign of obedience in this world. Even the most complex heart softened by seeing him. He was a very kind-hearted person. He never wronged anyone. And he never helped an oppressor. He never harassed anyone and never committed disobedience to Allah. He never had a black conversation with anyone and never killed anyone. When he was in this state, why did you oppress him, and why did you make him a morsel of death? This is such a big sin of yours that cannot be repaid.

Then, it is a matter of surprise and surprise that you do not even show any signs of regret on your face because of this horrible step, which means that you are happy that you have done a good deed by oppressing Khalifa Rashid. What is it?

Hazrat Uthman (RA) was innocent. He surely deserves forgiveness. Allah had given the good news of Jannah through the mouth of His Messenger ﷺ in this world, and he was counted among the ten evangelists (Ashra Mubashera).

But you tell me what service you have done to Islam by pushing such a great man into the valley of death with such brutality. Have you made yourself forever reprehensible and defiled by iniquity?

After hearing her speech, the crowd started crying. No one contradicted her. In 14 AH, Hazrat Amir Muawiyah (RA) came to Medina and entered the Hazrat Uthman Ghani (RA) house. Hazrat Aisha bint Uthman Ghani (RA) came to him and started crying and mentioned the tragic martyrdom of her father.

Hazrat Safia (RA)

(Umm Muhammad)

Her name was Hazrat Safia (RA), and her surname was Umme Muhammad. She was the mother of Muhammad bin Sirin (ra). Hazrat Sirin (RA), the father of Imam Muhammad bin Sirin (ra), was a freed slave of Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), skilled in making iron and brass vessels. He earned a lot from this art and was considered a prosperous businessman.

When the world became comfortable, he was worried about marriage. In those days, Syeda Safiya (RA), a Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) servant, was considered very distinguished in her knowledge, morals, habits, and manners. Where this lady had excellent morals and habits, Allah gave her a beautiful face. Because of this beauty and good character, the women of Madinah looked at her with respect. Apart from them, the mothers of the believers also loved her, especially Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqah (RA) and Hazrat Safiya (RA), who loved her very much.

Hazrat Sireen (RA) presented his message in the service of Syedna Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) that he wanted to marry Safia (RA). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) accepted this message and married her. Many Sahaba, including the Eighteen Badri Sahaba, participated in the marriage

ceremony. Hazrat Abai bin Ka'b (RA) taught Nikah and prayed.

She is the mother of the famous Muhaddith and dreams interpretation specialist Allama Muhammad bin Sirin (ra). Muhammad bin Sirin (ra) was born in 33AH. Ibn Sirin (ra) respected his mother immensely. He used to talk to her in such a low voice as if he was telling a secret. A stranger would think him sick. Hazrat Safia (RA) was fond of wearing fine clothes. Hazrat Ibn Sirin (ra) used to search for high-quality and sophisticated clothes for his mother. Hazrat Safiya (ra) lived long and saw her son's rise.

Hazrat Umm Warqa (RA)

Hazrat Umme Warqa's (RA) father was Abdullah bin Harith (RA), who belonged to Ansar Madinah. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) migrated from Makkah to Medina, she became a Muslim at that time and pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). On the occasion of the Battle of Badr, she asked Rasulullah (ﷺ) for permission to participate in the battle so that I could attain the status of martyrdom. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) did not allow her and said that you should stay in your house. Allah Almighty will bless you with this honor here. She lived till the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). Hazrat Umme Warqa (RA) often recited the Quran and taught the Quran to women.

Once, Hazrat Umme Warqa (RA) said to one of her slaves and maids you will be free after my death. The intentions of both of them got corrupted, and they planned to kill her. One night, the two unfortunates killed her by throwing a blanket over her and ran away. This was the term of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). When morning came, Hazrat Farooq Azam (RA) said that you are not hearing the sound of your aunt Umme Warqa (RA) reciting the Qur'an. How he is doing today is not known.

After the prayer, he went to her house and saw no sound coming from inside. He went inside and saw

her body wrapped in a sheet. He was very shocked and said that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ had correctly noted that you would be martyred at home. After that, he returned and told the people about this news and ordered them to arrest the murderers at all costs. The murderers were caught and executed. These were the first people to be hanged.

In her lifetime, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) used to visit Hazrat Umme Warqa's (RA) house from time to time and used to say to the Companions: Come! Go to Shaheeda's house. It is as if the martyrdom of Hazrat Umme Warqa (RA) was a great gift and sign given by the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

Hazrat Umme Abu Huraira (RA)

Hazrat Umm Abu Hurairah's (RA) name was Umaimah, and her surname was Umme Abu Hurairah (RA). Her father's name was Safih bin Harith. There were two reasons for her fame: one is that she was the mother of Jalil-ul-Qadr Sahabi Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA), and the other is that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) prayed for her to convert to Islam.

When Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) became a Muslim, at that time, his mother was a polytheist and intensely hated Islam. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) was a true devotee of Islam and wanted his mother not to be deprived of this blessing in any way, but he could not convince his mother. One day, Hazrat Abu Huraira's (RA) mother uttered some inappropriate words in front of him in honor of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) was profoundly shocked, and he came to the service of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ crying and spoke! O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! Pray for my mother that Allah Ta'ala allows her to accept the right religion.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ prayed for her. It had such an immediate impact that the heart condition of Hazrat Abu Hurairah's (RA) mother changed at once. Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA). He reached home after praying to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and saw that his mother was sitting after

a bath. Son! To be a witness, I believe in Allah and His true Messenger ﷺ with sincerity of heart.

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) was pleased and immediately went to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and informed him that his mother had become a Muslim. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was happy to hear this news, thanked Allah, and prayed for his mother.

Hazrat Rabi (RA)

Hazrat Rabi's (RA) father was Maud bin Harith (RA), who belonged to the Najjar family of the Khazraj tribe of the Ansar. Her mother's name was Umme Yazid bint Qais. Afra was the name of Hazrat Rabi's (RA) grandmother. Their grandmother's name knew all the children of Hazrat Maud (RA). Hazrat Rabi (RA) was married to Hazrat Ayaz bin Bakr Lacey (RA). When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ migrated from Makkah to Madinah and preached Tawheed to the people of Madinah, she became a Muslim at that time.

Hazrat Rabi (RA) was a Jalil ul Qadr Companion. She had the honor of participating in the Hdaybiyah incident and Bayat Rizwan. In Bayat-e-Rizwan, she pledged allegiance to sacrifice her life at the command of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). About whom Allah Ta'ala has described the words of praise in the Holy Qur'an.

Hazrat Rabi (RA) was among the lucky women the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) accompanied in the wars. She used to give water to the Mujahideen with great effort and dedication and used to bandage and treat their wounds. Apart from these, she used to perform other services by the order of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. She was highly devoted to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was also very kind to her. Once she offered some dates and grapes in the service of the

Messenger of Allah ﷺ, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was delighted and gave her some gold items as a token of his gratitude.

Once, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ came to Hazrat Rabi's (RA) house and performed ablution with her.

He (ﷺ) asked for water. Hazrat Rabi (RA) performed ablution on him with great devotion and joy. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Muhammad (ra), the grandson of Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir (RA), once asked her about the Haliya Mubarak of Rasulullah (ﷺ)! She spoke! Son! If you see him, it will be like a rising sun.

Hazrat Rabi's (RA) father and brother had the good fortune of killing Abu Jahl in the Battle of Badr.

Twelve hadiths have been narrated from her. The narrators include Abu Obaidah bin Muhammad (ra), Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Aqeel (ra), Aisha bint Anas (ra).

Hazrat Umm Khalid (RA)

Hazrat Umme Khalid's (RA) name was Ummat, and her surname was Umme Khalid. She was the daughter of Jalil-ul-Qadr Sahabi Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RA). Her mother's name was Humna bint Khalaf. She was born in Abyssinia. Her parents migrated from Makkah to Abyssinia. She opened her eyes in the lap of a Muslim mother and father. Therefore, she was a Muslim by birth. When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) migrated and came to Madinah, her parents came to Madinah with their entire family. She reached the age of consciousness in Medina. When the Muslims started leaving Abyssinia for Medina, the king of Najashi addressed the Muslims with great devotion and spoke! All of you convey my greetings to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

Hazrat Umme Khalid (RA) says that I was among those people asked by the king of Abyssinia to send greetings to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). Therefore, I also conveyed the greetings of the King of Najashi to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

After coming to Madinah, she got married to Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (RA), the cousin and disciple of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. He had two sons, Umar and Khalid. Hazrat Kareeb bin Salman Kundi and Ibrahim bin Uqbah narrated some hadiths from Hazrat Umme Khalid (RA).

Mujahida Islam Hazrat Khula bint Azwar (RA)

Mujahida Islam Hazrat Khula Bint Azwar's (RA) father's name was Azwar Bin Sinan, and she was the real sister of the famous Companion Hazrat Zarrar (RA).

She was a charming and beautiful woman. Along with this, she was bold, brave, courageous and persistent. The arts were amazingly skilled in warfare. She loved her brother very much and passionately served Islam from the beginning. During the days of Jihad, she used to carry a Mushkiza, give water to the Mujahideen, bandage, and care for the wounded.

Although Hazrat Khula (RA) was young, no woman was equal to her in honor, modesty, courage, and bravery. She often displayed bravery on the battlefield, and even the enemies were surprised. This is the reason why the generals of the Islamic army used to praise her. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (RA) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA) were her admirers. Countless incidents of her bravery are well known.

During the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), the Islamic army besieged Damascus. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) was the army's commander in those days. King Heracles had sent an armed army of twelve thousand under the

leadership of the ruler of Homs and Vardan. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) sent a group of five hundred Mujahideen under the leadership of Hazrat Zarrar (RA) to stop the advance of this army. The Muslim army that was fought was much less than them in number; the enemy's army was 42 times more. As a result, the Muslims were defeated, and Hazrat Zarar (RA) was captured. When Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) was informed of this incident, he took a thousand horsemen and set out to fight them. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) was at the forefront of the army. But he was surprised to see a rider on a black horse with a spear in his hand going forward with lightning speed. It wasn't easy to recognize him from a distance. He had a handkerchief wrapped around his head. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) tried to remember him, but he had a cloth tied over his face. Hey wanted to stop him, but he advanced and broke into the Christian army and quickly attacked them with the sword, killing many of the enemy. So many Muslim armies also reached. The man was fighting madly with excitement. His sword would jump like lightning and cut the enemy in two. Enemies were shocked to see this condition of him.

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (RA) asked Hazrat Rafi (RA) who this young man was. He said that we were thinking that you were fighting. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) told me I was unfamiliar with this

person. His unparalleled bravery and movement have surprised me, too. In a short time, the Romans were defeated humiliatingly and fled from the field, and all the soldiers gathered in one place. Hazrat Khalid (RA) asked this young man! O brother! Your case surprised me. We still don't know who you are. She answered! O chief! I did not do this with the intention of disobedience, but I remained separate because I am a veiled woman. I am Khula (RA), the daughter of Azwar and the sister of Zarrar (RA). This unexpected answer surprised everyone. Hazrat Khalid (RA) was pleased. The Muslims pursued the Christian army. The Romans also took the Muslim prisoners with them to Homs. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) sent a group of hundred horsemen under the leadership of Hazrat Rafi (RA) to rescue Hazrat Zarrar (RA). But Hazrat Khula (RA) came to rest until she saved her brother from the enemy's captivity. So, she stubbornly joined this army, and that army rescued Hazrat Zarar (RA) from the enemy's captivity.

Once, Hazrat Khula (RA) was going with Muslim women during the war in Syria. They had a small army with them, but at one point, the enemy's people were hiding, and they suddenly attacked them. The Muslim men and women fought the enemy with great bravery, and despite being so small in number, they fought against thousands of enemy soldiers, and eventually, all were

captured. Hazrat Khula (RA) was very saddened by this failure. She made a rousing speech in front of the women and said that it is better to die an honorable death than to live as a prisoner. One voice of the women said that we are not afraid of death, but at this time, we have no weapons.

Hazrat Khula (RA) said, "If there are no swords, what happened? Take out the tents' poles and use them to attack the enemy." All the women obeyed the order of Hazrat Khula (RA) and fell upon the enemies. It was a completely new experience for Christians to challenge an armed army of camped, helpless, and oppressed women. When the leader of the Christian military saw the soldiers being killed, he ordered the army to attack these women. The Christian army was about to attack when the voice of Allahu Akbar was heard. The help of the Muslim army reached there, but the Christian army, instead of attacking these women, lost their senses and fled from there. The Muslims returned to their military headquarters with all the women.

Once, during the battle of Yarmouk, Hazrat Khula (RA) was watching the fight with other women when suddenly the enemy reached the women's camp. Hazrat Khula (RA) attacked them simultaneously, and other women started fighting the enemies. A few women tried to run away, but

Hazrat Khula (RA) reprimanded them. In this battle, Hazrat Khula (RA) showed outstanding fighting qualities. She was fighting with such bravery that the morale of other women was also raised. She was constantly singing poems and phrases to show bravery and courage to women in battle. Suddenly, an infidel's sword hit her, and she was seriously injured. Her whole body became drenched in blood, but she did not let the infidel escape and killed him. She fell to the ground, picked up, and brought into the tent. In the evening, when the Mujahideen returned from the battle, Hazrat Khula (RA) raised a Mushkiza and started giving water to the Mujahideen, not caring about her injuries.

It is written in the history books that Hazrat Khula (RA) changed the war map on one occasion. In this battle, when the Mujahideen's feet on the left side of the army stopped and started retreating rapidly, Hazrat Khula (RA) recited the poems to honor the Mujahideen and raised their achievements. She spoke! *

O those who run away from chaste women! Don't be a target of death and arrows. *

On the occasion of the siege of Damascus, she gathered the women, gave a speech, and spoke! Sisters! Does your pride want to put a stain on the bravery and humility of the Arabs? To me, one should die before enduring this humiliation. This

phrase of Hazrat Khula (RA) started a fire and, without caring for the lives of the women, attacked the infidels with swords and tent poles, and thirty of their men went to hell.

Hazrat Khula (RA) loved her brother very much. She was with him in every battle. When the war started, both of them used to say goodbye to each other and said that whichever one of us was martyred, we would meet again on the Day of Resurrection. You did not tolerate even the slightest pain for her brother.

Even today, our daughters-in-law, daughters, and sisters are called Khula. But they are not the same.

Hazrat Zainab bint Abi Muawiyah (RA)

The surname of Hazrat Zainab bint Abi Muawiyah (RA) was Raita and she belonged to Banu Thaqif. Her lineage is as follows: Zainab bint Abdullah Abi Muawiyah bin Muawiyah bin Attab bin Asad bin Ghazar bin Hateet bin Jatham bin Thaqif.

She was the wife of Hazrat Abdullah bin Masoud (RA). Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA) had no means of livelihood, so she used to do handicrafts. Once, he went to the service of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and said, I am a craftsman; I spend whatever I earn on my husband and children. Because my husband has no source of livelihood, I cannot give charity to the needy. Will I get any reward in this situation?

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said that you should look after him.

She narrated hadiths from Hazrat Umar (RA) and Ibn Masood (RA), and among those who narrated from him were Abu Ubaidah, Amr bin Harith, Basr bin Saeed, Ubaid bin Sabaq, Kulthum, Muhammad bin Amr bin Harith were included. She had a special place in the court of Prophethood.

Darood Tunajjina

Once there was a pious man Skeikh Moosa Zurair travelling on a ship when it started to sink due to a heavy storm.⁸ In his sleep he saw the Holy Prophet (Peace and blessings of Allah Almighty be upon him). The Holy Prophet (Peace and blessings of Allah Almighty be upon him) instructed Moosa Zurair to recite Durood Tunjina 1000 times. Moosa Zurair awoke from his sleep and proceeded to recite Durood Tunjina. As soon as he had finished reading 300 times, the storm subsided and the ship was saved. This Durood is recommended during days of calamity, turmoil and distress. Seventy times a day is essential for relief from our problems and difficulties.

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ
سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَوةً تُنَجِّنَا بِهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ
الْاَهْوَالِ وَالْاَفَاتِ، وَتَقْضِيْ لَنَا بِهَا جَمِيعَ الْحَاجَاتِ،
وَتُطَهِّرُنَا بِهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ السَّيِّئَاتِ، وَتَرْفَعُنَا بِهَا عِنْدَكَ
اَعْلٰى الدَّرَجَاتِ، وَتُبَلِّغُنَا بِهَا اَقْصٰى الْغَايَاتِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ
الْخَيْرَاتِ فِي الْحَيٰوةِ وَبَعْدَ الْمَمَاتِ، اِنَّكَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
قَدِيْرٌ.

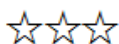
O 'Allah! Shower blessings on Muhammad (pbuh) Our Master, and his family, such blessings, by means of which Thou may relieve us of all anxieties and calamities. Thou may satisfy all our needs. Thou may clean us of all evils and thanks for which Thou may grant us high position and high rank and status in Thy presence. Thou may lead us to the utmost limit in our aspirations and capacity in whatever is best in this world as well as in the Hereafter as Thou has the full power over everything.

ALLAH HUMMA SALLE ALA SAI-YE-DENA WA MAU-LA-NA
MUHAMMADIW WA A'LA AALE SAI-YE DE NA WA MAU-LA
NA MUHAMMADIN SA-LA-TAN TUNAJJEENA BE HA MIN
JA-MEE-ILAH WAALE WAL-AAFAA-TE WA TAQ ZEE LANA
BE HAA JA-MEE-AL HAA-JAA-TE WA TO T(W)AHE RO NAA
BE HA MIN JA MEE IS-SAYYE AATE WA TAR FA 'OO NA BE
HA 'IN DAKA A'A-LADDA RA JA TE WA TO BALLE GU NA BE
HA AQ-SAL GA-YAAT MIN JA MEE IL KHAI-RAAT FIL-HA-
YATE WA BA'DAL MA MAAT IN-NA KA A'LA KOLLE

SHAI-IN QADEER.

DUAA

اَللّٰهُمَّ حَبِّبْ اِلَيْنَا اِلَیْمَانَ وَزَيْنَهُ فِیْ قُلُوْبِنَا وَكَرِّهْ اِلَيْنَا الْکُفْرَ
وَالْفُسُوْقَ وَالْعِصْیَانَ وَاجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الرَّشِیْدِیْنَ .
اَللّٰهُمَّ تَوَفَّنَا مُسْلِمِیْنَ وَالْحَقَّنَا بِالصَّالِحِیْنَ
غَیْرِ خَزَايَا وَلَا مَفْتُوْنِیْنَ



وَاخِرُ دَعْوَانَا اِنَّ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ

1st Shaban Moazzam 1445, Sunday,

January 11th, 2024

PUBLICATIONS OF SIKANDER NAQSHBANDI

- 1 - Biography of The Greatest Prophet (ﷺ)
(According to the Calendar)
- 2 - Al-Siddique (Syedna Abu Bakr Siddique RA)
- 3 - Seerat Amirul Mominin Syedna Ali Al-Murtaza (RA)
- 4 - HEARTS - In the light of the Quran
- 5 - What is Soul (Nafs)
- 6 - Historical Trees of Islam
- 7 - Hypocrisy
- 8 - Carelessness and Ignorance
- 9 - Muslim Protocols
- 10 - Biographies of Muhadeseen
- 11 - Biography of Imam-e-Azam
- 12 - Dajjal, Imam Mehdi and Hazrat Essa (AS)
- 13 - Great Women in Islamic History. Vol: 1
- 14 - Great Women in Islamic History. Vol: 2
- 15 - Seerat Syedna Amir Muawiyah (RA)
- 16 - NAQSHBANDIA FAMILY
- 17 - STORIES OF AULIYA KARAM (ra)
- 18 - TASAWWUF

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